THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,220—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910. 31st Dec.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
1911. 7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6990	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6990	MOOLTAN	9631
28th "	CALEDONIA	7958	.....	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6990	CHINA	7922
11th "	DELTA	8063	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6990	MANTUA	10886
25th "	ARABIA	7923	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6990	MACEDONIA	10912
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10809	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7958	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6990	MOLDAVIA	9900
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6990	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7923	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6990	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 493 or Rs. 294	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 617	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
H. City of Naples	9500	.....	Jan. 11
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feb. 4
B. City of Madrid	7500	.....	" 17
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	* " ...
C. City of York	11000	" 24	* " 21
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9.
B. City of Naples	9500	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	" ...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of York	11000	.....	July 15
C. City of Paris	11000	.....	" 19
C. City of Glasgow	9400	.....	August 1
† C. City of Lahore	9000	.....	" 12
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	" 24
C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Manchester	8300	.....	" 12
C. City of Athens	8100	October 1	...
C. City of York	11000	.....	Nov. 2
† C. City of Lahore	9000	.....	" 10
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 18
C. City of London	11000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 29

† Or other steamer.

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE. In connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, to Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents, Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI, Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	2nd Jan.	11 a.m.	†P D & O M
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	5th Jan.	9 a.m.	via O. M.
Dwarka	1695	Fri.	6th Jan.	6 a.m.	* direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 5th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Ula," 1210 tons, on Saturday, the 31st December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah,

FOR MALABAR, COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND RANGOON, (Fortnightly).

S. S. "Okara," 5291 tons, on or about the 31st December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

30th December, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6,365	Monton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Monton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	27th Jan. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL FROM THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Boerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	B. Bednarz	5990	24th Jan. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,863	T. L. Molony	8th March
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

Excellent accommodation for passengers. Fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Fares Rs. 450 and Rs. 400 according to position of Cabin. For further particulars apply to

M. M. SHIRAZEE, Agent.

No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other Goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE: 16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK, BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	ZOOLO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

HUSCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FASHION AND BEAUTY IN JEWELRY

is to be found in design and colour irrespective of mere cost.

Jewelry has long ceased to be a symbol of wealth; it is now recognised by even the most modest followers of fashion as a necessity, and a necessity which must synchronise with the progress of fashion in dress. To be fashionably dressed it is indispensible to be fashionably Jewelled.

The DISTINCTIVE FEATURE in the JEWELRY of this season is the ROUND FLAT PENDANT or the

JEWELLED PLAQUE

worn with the new *demi-sautoir* Necklet and which is made up in either gold or platinum or in combination. Originally this was a costly conceit, with a foundation of enamel in which was a design, usually of Empire character, in close set diamonds, but the present season is offering the daintiest of these ornaments, which carry the finest gold or platinum trellis work or bars as the base, and lightly and delicately touched with gems.

The INTERCHANGEABLE idea of some of these PLAQUES mounted with Diamonds, is, that they are made with four coloured discs, which can be attached to the back of the ornament and can be exchanged very easily at the desire of the wearer. These are now largely in use, for they begin at a moderate price and are so new and so charming that they are irresistible. Irresistible to every lady of fashion who rejoices in the possession of new trinkets, no matter how well stocked her jewel case may be.

For the LATEST DESIGNS and for UP-TO-DATE JEWELRY inspect the UNPARALELLED STOCK at

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

'XMAS, 1910.

Orders for

CAKES,

'XMAS BOXES,

etc.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

PLEASE REGISTER YOUR ORDERS FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR CAKES

AT PEARSE & Co.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

XMAS PLAIN CAKES . . . @ As. 12 per lb.

XMAS ORNAMENTED CAKES . @ Re. 1 0 " "

SPECIALITY

XMAS ORNAMENTED ALMOND PASTE CAKE . . . . @ Rs. 1 8 " "

BEST XMAS NOVELTIES.

PLUM PUDDINGS,

XTALIZED FRUIT,

CHOCOLATE ETC., ETC.

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comes record after record of the unique mileage given by

DUNLOP TYRES

OVER 10,000 MILES.

19, Clarendon Street, Whitefield, near Manchester, 6/9/'10.

DUNLOP TYRE Co., LTD.

DEAR SIRS,

I have much pleasure in informing you of my experience of the excellent quality of Dunlop Tyres.

I have now had a pair of your Tyres on my machine for more than five years, riding consistently during summer and winter. I have toured England and Wales almost all over, and a very large portion of Holland; I can guarantee I have travelled between ten thousand and eleven thousand miles with this set of Tyres. One of them is not yet worn out.

Yours truly,

(Signed) THOS. REES.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Recently Specially appointed Motor Tyre Manufacturers to H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. LTD.

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

Liquid Fuel

AND

KEROSINE OILS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.

'XMAS 1910.

Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice)	in 5½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Extra)	in 5½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Extra)	in 4½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Ordinary choice)	in 5½ lbs. box.

SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Re. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.

Gruyere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and designs. Pure Olive Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.

Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots.

Favourable Term for THE SEASON only (to Cash purchasers only) a disc of 10 per cent. for sum exceeding over Rs. 12.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.	GINNING OILS
ENGINE OILS	MOTOR OILS
CYLINDER OILS.	MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

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Fare for each person (including ALL expenses).
1st class throughout .....Rs. 2,500
2nd class P. and O. Steamer
otherwise 1st class .....Rs. 2,200
For further information apply to
THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "URLANA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 2nd Proximo, and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th December, 1910.

BOMBAY FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 7TH JANUARY, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 2nd January, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Byculla, 28th December, 1910.

CHOWPATTI LEVEL CROSSING.

IN supersession of previous Notice the Public are informed that the FOOT PATH and GATES to the North of the Charni Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, connecting the Queen's Road, from the East to the West of the Railway will be PERMANENTLY CLOSED, from 1st February, 1911, instead of from 1st January, 1911.

Ag. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay Division.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JAMES VINCENT McFARLANE, late of Bombay, an Engineer on the s. s. "Shahnoor," European.
DANIEL JOHNSTONE, late of Bombay, Sub-Editor of the "Advocate of India," European.
RUKMANIBAI alias SURAJ, widow of Atmaram Govindram, late of Bombay Hindoo.
BRAZ FERNANDES, late of Uran Portuguese.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,
Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 16th day of December, 1910.

XMAS
REDUCTION SALE.
An Unique Opportunity of Buying
XMAS PRESENTS.
GENUINE REDUCTIONS THROUGHOUT.
CHOICE
AND CHEAPNESS GUARANTEED.
Fresh Goods Just Unpacked.
An early visit Solicited to Save disappointment.
P. MEHTA & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
109, Medow Street.

PANCHGANI
BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

A high grade School in splendid climate.
ONLY English Teachers of high attainments and experience engaged.
TWO NEW UNIVERSITY MEN JOIN THE STAFF IN 1911.
Thorough instruction given in
ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, CLASSICS, DRAWING and FRENCH.
OVER 30 SUCCESSES in PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS OBTAINED in PAST YEAR.
TWO GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS WON in SEPTEMBER, 1910.
Special attention paid to
JUNIOR and BACKWARD boys.
Present number of Boarders
HIGHER THAN EVER BEFORE.
Early application for existing vacancies desirable.
REV. THOMAS ROWAN, M. A., B. D.,
Trinity College, Dublin.
Principal.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND NEW YEAR ATTRACTION.
OUR STAR FILM,
"AN EPISODE OF 1812."
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THE EXCELSIOR NEW YEAR GIFTS,
One Gold and two Silver Watches given away.
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SUNDAY, NEW YEAR'S DAY.
SPECIAL GRAND PRIZE SHOW,
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THREE GOLD WATCHES or THREE SILK SAREES given away.
MONDAY, January 2nd, 1911.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW,
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ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER WATCHES to be given away.
Watch for our New Progamme.

SKATING RINK

SATURDAY, 31st DEC., SESSIONS AS USUAL.
PROCLAMATION PARADE 1911.
After the Parade of Troops at 8-30,
on MONDAY MORNING, the 2ND JANUARY,
there will be a GRAND PARADE of
Bombay Skaters at the
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At 6 o'clock in the evening at 9-30 at night there will be GENERAL SKATING with the Band in Attendance.

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ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heading sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.
ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh clots lies in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.
PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.
Price as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil Rs. 20 days, Rs. 13-8.
For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-4.
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 3-4.
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days Rs. 8-4.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 day Rs. 4-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 7 days, Rs. 6-8.
Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10.
ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons month diseases, are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate, and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, pricking pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or water for 15 days, Rs. 4-8 5-8.
IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and parts of MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tedious and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8 5-8.
Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.
Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance

LEMCO AND MILK

A little Lemco stirred into milk will nearly always work wonders for delicate children.

The Lemco gets over the digestion difficulty and soon makes them robust and strong.

Lemco gives equally good results when prescribed in the same way for invalids and the aged, especially where the digestive system is weakened or deranged.

Doctors recommend ½ to ¼ teaspoonful of LEMCO being added to ½ pint of hot milk.

Lemco, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
30	Cocos	Robertson	Calcutta, Dec 20
	Delhi	Gordon	London, &c

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Gutenfels	Franzens	H'burg via K'chi
	Seirsfad	Larsen	Bangkok &c
	Colombo Maru	Combes	Kobe &c
	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi
	Yarra	Ristorchilli	Noumea &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Clematis, Robinson for Calcutta.
" Dandolo, Giacopello for Calcutta.
" Warturm, Schmidt for Hamburg &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall homeward bound arrived Marseilles on the morning of the 28th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st December.

263. Inspections—The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect Nos. 1 and 2 and E. E. Companies B. V. A. on Saturday 7th January, 1911.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

E. E. Company—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5-45 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps.

264. Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be formed to enable candidates to pass this examination at the B. V. A. Club Apollo Bunder on Thursday, 12th January, 1911 at 7 p.m. Intended candidates are requested to attend on this date and give their names to the Adjutant.

Lectures will be held at the Club on successive Thursdays for Inspections.

E. T. LAMBART, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 31st December,

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing the whole day on Monday next, the 2nd proximo. (a Bank Holiday).

2. The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Monday morning the 9th January 1911.

Time and Rendezvous will be notified later. The Commanding Officer intends having one more parade in the Fort before the inspection which will be on Wednesday the 4th January and he would request that members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill, Santa Cruz, and Andheri will make a point of attending this parade.

Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp open at Santa Cruz on Saturday evening the 21st of January 1911, and closes with the General Officer Commanding Inspection on the morning of 6th February.

Members should provide themselves with Camp furniture, crockery, &c. Bath tubs will be provided by the Corps.

First meal in Camp dinner Saturday the 21st January.

The Officer Commanding hopes that all members will make a point of being in Camp the whole time if possible in order to obtain the best results.

P. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 31st December.

1212. Detail for the week ending 7th proximo:

Monday the 2nd Prox—"G" Coy Recruits parade at 7-30 a.m. on the maidan.

II. All Recruits of the current season and Proficiency candidates will parade on the oval at 6-30 p.m. Wednesday 4th—Commanding Officer's parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order. Uniform with caps.

Subject—Skirmishing Paras 45 to 57 and 76 to 85 Infantry Training 1905 (Reprinted with amendments 1908).

Thursday 5th prox.—The Signalling Class will parade 7 a.m. and at 6-30 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

II. Proficiency Class will be held at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

III.—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Friday 6th prox.—Battalion will parade for I.G. Vols. in India.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform Helmets.

1213. Musketry—Rifle Club.—The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open for Matches 3 and 4 to-day Saturday 31st instant from 3 to 5-30 p.m.

The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are available for Class firing for adults as under:—

Sunday 1st Prox., Parts I, and II and Standard Test, Any Company.

Monday 2nd Prox. at the disposal of O. C. "E" Coy Tuesday 3rd Prox. Parts I and II. Any Company.

Wednesday 4th Prox. Standard Test, Any Company.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. C.

Infantry non-commissioned officers who are desirous of, and can be recommended for, appointments as drill instructors at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, are invited to send in their names.

There is excellent ground for stating, says the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Daily Post," that the plans have been finally passed, and the contracts made ready for signature, for the construction of two more large docks at the Rosyth base. It is claimed that when these docks, together with other additional works in hand, are completed, the original scheme for the creation of a naval base at Rosyth will have been multiplied practically threefold. These developments have been necessitated chiefly by the growth during the past three years in the size and tonnage of vessels of the Dreadnought class; but it is of interest in this connection to observe that the landing pier for supplies, which was originally to be 250 yards in length, is now to be extended to half a mile.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., General Agents

AGENTS WANTED. Address: Grahams Buildings.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, December 29.

2½ per cent. Consols	79 3-8—2-16
per cent. Rentes	97 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	94 3-4 unchgd
1-2 per cent. Got. Securities	63 11-16+1-8
Bar Silver in London	24 15-16 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence	25 1-8 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Firm on China buying.	
Silver in New York	53 7-8 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25-16 1-2 unchgd
Do. Berlin	20-42 1-2—1
Do. New York	4-55 1-8 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 p.c. since 1-12-10	
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight	3 1-2 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 3-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans	3 5-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	4 1-4—1-4
Bar Gold (per ox.)	77 9 1-8 unchgd
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England	£ 4,50,000
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)	1-3-15 1-2

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullions	£31,400,000	Dec. £1,500,000
Public Deposits	£11,700,000	Inc. £11,06,000
Other Deposits	£44,300,000	Inc. £ 6,100,000
Government Securities	£15,900,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	£35,600,000	Inc. £8,500,000
Notes and Gold	£21,200,000	Dec. £1,500,000

The Bank's Reserve is 38 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, December 29.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots	Quiet but steady.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Good demand, at firm rates.
Sales of East Indian	100
Total Sales	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	92,000
Mid-Americans	8-10—2
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	11 1-16 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
	7·89	7·88	7·89
Mid. Uplands	+ 4	+ 3	+ 3
	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
	7·90	7·90	7·90
G. O. C.	+ 4	+ 4	+ 3
	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
Liverpool	7·88	7·86	7·85
	+ 2	+ 4	+ 3

NEW YORK, December 29.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	48,000
Do Last year	24,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Do. Exports to Continent	5,000
Spot Cotton—	14-95 unchgd
Futures at New York Jan. 14-61+1	Advanced on firm southern spot market and improved demand and declined partially under realizing.
Do at New York May 15-11—1	

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	14 7-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan.	14-84— 1
Do. do. May	15-31— 3

Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

LONDON, December 29.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi	36 1-2
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do Name of Ports—London.	
Do Whether Sellers, &c.—Sellers.	
Tone of Wheat—Firmer.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat South Australian	35 3-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Done.	
Wheat Victorian	35 3-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Port—Done.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship.	47
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship	46
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship	40 1-8
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quieter.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship	67 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata—	62 3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags 12 3-4
Months of Shipment.—May-Aug.—Sellers. Firmer

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 13 1-2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 5-7—Value—Flat.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	£ 68
Yellow Metal	d. 6 1-8
Tin Plates	14-3

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal 9

ARRIVAL.

"Hindoo."

BOMBAY, December 30.

EXCHANGE.

Market is firm.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Mar.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 3-16d.
Credits 3 m/s "	1s. 4 5-16d.
" " Forward	1s. 4 1-4d. Mar.
" 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
France 3 m/s "	171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s "	139 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong	134 3-4
" Shanghai	180 1-4
" Japan	149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened this morning at Rs. 95 3-16 p. c. for 5th January and Rs. 95 3-8 per cent. for the 2nd February settlements, and closed at Rs. 95 1-8 per cent. and Rs. 95 5-16 per cent. respectively.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London and New York remained unchanged.

Locally silver market opened at Rs. 72-10, London market remained steady and private advices reported "Firm China buying" which caused the local market to be steady and forwards advanced to Rs. 73-12 at the close. Demand for ready seemed dull and about 40 cases changed hands.

Gold market remained steady. Upcountry and local demand was good and prices advanced by quarter to half an anna. Sovereigns were in moderate demand and prices remained steady.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu	23	6	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch.	23	15	9
National Bank	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	2	0
Do. Dragon	15	6	0
Australian	24	0	0
English Gold	24	2	0
Native Bullion	23	14	6
Indian Specie Bank	23	15	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	72	7	0
117 Penny Ready	72	6	0
Local per tola	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	12	0
Second do	73	2	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Firm. Demand seemed good. And prices advanced by an anna. London was 5-8 up.

Poppyseed and Mowraseed.—Steady. Demand moderate. Prices unchanged.

Gingellyseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed and Groundnuts.—Quiet but steady. Moderate business is passing. Prices unchanged.

Rapeseed.—Quiet. London was 1-4 to 3-8 down.

Wheat.—Steady. London was unchanged. Prices remained steady.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 12	4	0
Linseed, Small	" 11	14	0
Linseed, Brown	" 12	5	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi	" 6	7	0
Brown Cawnpore	" 6	6	0
Yellow do.	" 7	4	0
Do. Gujarat	" 7	12	0
Brown Katni	" 6	12	0
Poppyseed	" 9	12	0
Castorseed	" 39	to	40
WHEAT—			
Pissi	" 31	to	33
Hard Red	" 27	to	29
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hinganghat	"		.....
Bai Khandesh	"		75 to 90
Mowraseed	"		7 4
Groundnuts	"		43 to 50
Cottonseed	"		26 to 27
Maize	"		15 to 17
Wheat Yellow	"		35 to 37
Khandwa	"		40 to 45
Bajaro	"		25 to 26
Joowar	"		16 to 19
Gram	"		20 to 23
Minbara	"		52 to 54
Brown Jubbulpore	"		48 to 51
Brown Meggi	"		50 to 51
Kabra	"		49 to 52
Black Kutni	"		46 to 47
Myrabollams	"		17 to 19

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 29th December, 1910:—

Wheat	...	...	17,614	cwts
Linseed	...	...	632	"
Rapeseed	...	...	533	"
Gingellyseed	...	...	24,827	"
Poppyseed	...	...	27	"
Groundnuts	...	...	12,956	"
Castorseed	...	...	1,567	"
Rice	...	...	3,307	"
Myrabollams	...	...	2,219	"
Cottonseed	...	...	14,639	"
Mowraseed	...	...	35	"
Gram	...	...	2,127	"
Joowar	...	...	993	"
Maize	...	...	155	"

SHARES.

During this week, working days were only three and that also showed appearance like holidays, because business was very limited. In Bank shares, Bank of Bombay shares are in demand at Rs. 1,585; Bank of India's at Rs. 64 1-2; Eastern Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 73 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares are steady at Rs. 54 1-2; the Bombay Merchants Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 9-6. In mill companies, Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company shares have declined to Rs. 260; Connought's have changed hands at Rs. 155 and Empress at Rs. 152 1-2 and Oreseent's at Rs. 67 1-2; David's Mill shares have declined to Rs. 357 1-2 and Emperor Edward at Rs. 560; Finlay Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 230; Hindustan have changed hands at Rs. 420 and Jamshed's at Rs. 142 1-2; Jivraj Balloo Mill shares have gradually declined to Rs. 350; Kohinoor's have improved to Rs. 615 and Laxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,345; Maneckjee Patit's shares have gradually improved to Rs. 2,675 and Morarjee Gooculdas' shares at Rs. 2,840; New City of Bombay Spinning and Weaving Ld. shares are unchanged at Rs. 71; Standards have improved to Rs. 937 1-2; Swadeshi's have declined to Rs. 1,010. In Press companies, almost all are unchanged; Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 140, New Mofussil's at Rs. 820, New Berar at Rs. 560 and New Prince of Wales shares at Rs. 700. In Miscellaneous companies, All India United Co. Ld. shares are unchanged at Rs. 12; Bombay Burma Trad. Cor. shares gradually improved to Rs. 520; Bombay E. S. and Tramway Co. shares are quoted at Rs. 120 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 168 buyers; Bombay Steam N. Co. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 290 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 282 1-2; Port Canning and Land Improut Co. shares are steady at Rs. 772 1-2; Shivrajpur's are unchanged at Rs. 18 1-2; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 43 and preference shares are in demand at Rs. 133. In Railway Companies, Tapty V. Railway shares are steady at Rs. 180; Ahmedabad Prantej shares are quiet at Rs. 610 and Dholka's at Rs. 121; Amritsar Patty New shares are at Rs. 119 and old shares at Rs. 121. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 3 to 4 points up. New York was unchanged and futures were 1 and 1 down. The tone of the local market was good and demand both from exporters and mills being moderate the rates remained unchanged. Liverpool opener showed 2 points down. The rate for new crop fluctuated by Re. 1 to Rs. 2 on account of moderate demand. The rate for new Broach opened at Rs. 361 and there being little demand advanced to Rs. 361 1-2 at the close.

1000	Ralli Bros	Nagpur	372-375
1000	R D Master and Co	Khandesh	332-340
100	Bombay and Co	Sassoor	350
100	Phoenix Mill	Halaha	352
100	Do	Akola	352
300	Bussun and Co	Amraoti	359
100	W Wolf and Sons	Sawjin	368
300	Do	Bengal	299
100	H Goculdas and Co	Do	308
200	Do	Khandesh	341-342
100	Japan T and Co	Beswar	330
200	Do	Amraoti	358
200	Assur Mill	Bengal	309-310
500	Forbes C and Co	Nagpur	372
300	Volkart Bros	Pachora	325

Bengal Hand Gin Fine		306
" F Good		293
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine		345
" F Good		312
Sind Punjab Fine		333
" F Good		310
Khandesh Fine		347
" F Good		327
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine		362
" F Good		353
Akola Khangaum Fine		357
" F Good		347
Amraoti Fine		357
" F Good		347
Veotmal Fine		363
" F Good		358
Nagpore Fine		373
" F Good		362
Wardha Hinganghat Fine		374
" F Good		364
Methia Fine		345
" F Good		335
Broach Gin Fine		379
" F Good		369
Broach Gin Good		359
Bawgiinee Good		368
Comptah Gin		370
Westerns H. G.		350
Do M G		356

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 29th December, 1910:—

Khandeish	...	...	4,982	Bales
Central India	...	...	788	"
Barsi and Nagur	...	...	761	"
Berar	...	...	1,823	"
Central Provinces	...	...	566	"
Comras	...	...	8,711	"
Dhollera	...	...	357	"
Broach	...	...	...	"
Coompta and Dharwar	...	...	29	"
Westerns	...	...	359	"
Bengal N. W. P.	...	...	3,491	"
Bengals Rajputana	...	...	...	"
Rajputana	...	...	181	"
Sind	...	...	520	"
Persia	...	...	...	"
American	...	...	...	"
Egyptian	...	...	...	"
Other sorts	...	...	...	"
Total			13,648	

LIVERPOOL, December 30.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone		Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000
Total Imports	...	31,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Dec.—Jan.	...	...	7-57— 2
Jan.—Feb.	...	...	7-56— 2
Feb.—Mar.	...	...	7-57— 2
Mar.—Apl.	...	...	7-58— 2
Apl.—May	...	...	7-58— 2
May.—June	...	...	7-58— 2
June—July	...	...	7-56— 2
July—Aug.	...	...	7-54— 2
Aug.—Sept.	...	...	7-63— 2

Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd. Cotton Statistics:—

	1910	1909	Difference.
Receipts for the week	94,083	1,18,187	— 24,104
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 29th Dec.	6,19,294	9,32,963	— 3,13,669
Shipts for the week Europe	27,052	23,579	+ 3,473
China, Japan, Coast Ports	42,008	56,500	— 14,492
Total	69,060	80,079	— 11,019
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 29th Dec.			
Europe	2,00,315	1,62,766	+ 37,449
China	1,962	19,633	— 17,671
Japan	1,33,432	1,75,645	— 42,213
Coast Ports	4,027	8,260	— 4,233
Total	3,39,736	3,66,304	— 26,568
Afloat in harbour, Europe	14,370	24,853	— 10,483
China, Japan, Coast Ports	11,954	37,339	— 25,385

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 10th Dec. 1910—3,519 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1909 to 22nd Oct. 1910—778 bales.

METALS.

We quote:—

Copper Braziers 4×4	"	21	
		28	Rs. 53 12
		35	
		42	
		56	
		63	
		70	Rs. 55 4
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	...	21	
		28	
		35	" 45 0
		42	
		49	
		56	
Tin Ingots	...	...	" 47 4
Georgshutte	...	...	" 20 8
Copper Sheetings	...	...	" 59 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	...	...	" 47 4
Copper Ingots	...	...	" 46 12

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heliger's Anthracite Coal	13-8	13-8
Do. Standard "	13-4	13-0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, December 29.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin, Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
2 Boxes	153,600	.....	.....
30 Boxes	1,643,420	341,250	.....
3 Boxes	115,200	15,000	.....
10 Boxes	531,250	75,000	.....
1 Box	.....	60	.....

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Coin, Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
3 Boxes	.....	5,500	.....
7 Boxes	.....	14,000	.....
1 Box	945	1,000	.....
1 Box	.....	1,500	.....
4 Bundle	.....	8,000	.....

Exporters.	Vessel.	From
Yokohama Specie Bank	Delhi	London
National Bank of India	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	do	do
The P & O S N Co	do	do
M Hemraj	Kasara	Dabai
Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	Kola	Busreh
E. Hayim	do	do
M Mackenzie & Co	do	C Mandvi
Do	do	Busreh

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 28th December, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	52	15,168
B. B. & C. I. Railway	66	79,765

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 30.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—156 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Cressington Court s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts groundnuts K Devchand and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—2,000 cwts mussoor Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Umona s—4,000 cwts cottonseed Wagji Becher; 150 bales hemp M Nathoobhoy and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Ariosto s—60 cwts fishmaws A Husein and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—2,000 cwts bone pieces, Croft Mody and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnut seed, N Rungji; 27 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 660 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 1 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Glenlyon s—4,000 cwts poppyseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co; 150 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 55 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 220 bales hemp and 60 bales cottonfly, C Persj and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 1,017 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts groundnuts and 619 cwts myrabollams Parekh Bros and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Feliciana s—550 bales cotton, E Spinner; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 110 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co.

Arabistan s—400 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed.

Cresswell s—2,000 tons maganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Dunbarmoor s—2,700 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR TRIESTE.

India s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 442 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 8,004 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 495 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton P Vishram and Co; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 860 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Koerber s—3 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR FIUME.

India s—110 bales cotton P Vishram and Co; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

India s—14 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WATSON—December 24, at Bangalore, to Captain and Mrs. Watson, 81st Pioneers, a daughter.

DEATH.

GIBSON—December 27 at the residence of his son, Lieut. J. F. Gibson, I S M D, Royapuram, after a long illness, John Joseph Gibson, aged 74.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

New Year's Eve: Bank Holiday.

Bombay Extra Races.

Y. M. C. A. Convention.

Yacht Club Races, 3-10 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at the Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction this week. The Grand Itala Film "The Vestal."

Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m.; Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m., 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "Utilise the 'chance of a lifetime' during the lifetime of the chance."

DEATH FROM A LIVE WIRE.—Parbat Shripat, a labourer, employed in the Mazagon Docks, while bundling up the wires touched a live electrical wire and died of the shock he received. An inquest was held on the body and the jury returned a verdict of death by accident.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Lambert, the Acting Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of Manicklal Malsckram, a Marwari, living on the fourth storey of a house in Kalbadevi Road. On Thursday night the deceased was taking his dhotar from the verandah when he suddenly lost his balance and fell down in the street. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbeed to the injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ALLEGED FRAUD WITH A BANK.—Mr. D.C. Thore, Superintendent of the Savings Bank Department of the Bombay Bank, has reported to the Police that on the 28th Instant the Pass Book of one S. A. Vaz was sent to the Bank with a letter signed by E Vaz. In the letter it was desired to draw Rs. 500. A wrong entry was discovered to have been made in the Pass Book to the effect that seven hundred rupees were deposited on that day in the account of Vaz. The Banks Book do not show any such entry. The Police are investigating the matter.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Col. H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music, commencing at 5-45 P.M. (S.T.), this evening:—

March	Pathan — Quinn
Valse	Primier Printemps — Margis
Selection	Faust — Gounod
Two-step	Teddy Bear's Picnic — Bratton
Valse	River of Years — Liddell
Sketch	Muinbling Moss — Thurban
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs — Hume
Galop	Narren — Gung'l

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. (S.T.) this evening:—

March	Territorial' — Blankenburg
Overture	Romantique — Keler Bela
A Serenade	In this hour of Softened Splendour — Pinsuti
B Gavotte	The Way to the Heart — Liucke
Selection	The Earl and the Girl — Caryll
Valse	My Queen — Coote
Selection	The Girls of Gottenberg — Caryll
Gallop	Iris — Faust

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March	British Empire — Kaps
Overture	Le due D'Oloone — Auber
Valse	Phyrne — Falueta
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs — Monckton
Serenade	O Sole Mio — Capua
Selection	Little Denmark — Rubens
Romance	Rainbow — Wenrich

SHETH VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS KAPOLE BOARDING SCHOOL.—This year, 23 free and paying boarders took advantage of Sheth V. M. Kapole Boarding School. Out of these boarders, 19 appeared in different University and school examinations, out of whom the following candidates have passed:—Purushotamdas Bhavanidas Gordia, First L. L. B.; Jagjivandas Chatrabuj Shanghavi, First L. L. B.; Kanji Shavji Parekh, Intermediate Arts; Mulji Purushotam Mehta, Intermediate Arts; Odhavji Kanji Bhuta, Previous; Vanmali Shavji Parekh, Previous; Harilal Odhavji Gandhi, Previous; Ratilal Mulji Gandhi, Matric; Kalidas Narandas Doshi, Standard VI; Tribhovandas Damodar Parekh, Standard VI; Tribhovandas Norottamdas Gandhi, Standard V; and Tribhovandas Mathoordas Gandhi, Standard V.

EXCELSIOR CENEMATOGRAPH.

A thrilling story, in the life of Napoleon, is the star attraction for the New Year at the Novelty Theatre. We are shown the lover at home, called to the wars, and, at one of the great battles, he saves the flag, but is mortally wounded. Napoleon, with his generals, sees this act and decorates him with the Cross. The soldier, as a dying wish, asks the Emperor to take it to his sweetheart, and one sees Napoleon faithfully carrying out the wish. The story is quite touching in its simplicity and is beautifully carried out. There is, as usual, a specially well-selected list of films for the holidays. As New Year gifts, the management are giving toys and watches away, and to-night the little ones will have a Special Matinee at 5-30, when twenty valuable dolls, games, &c., will be given away. The other prize shows are advertised in another column, and we advise a visit to the Excelsior Cinematograph, which means a pleasant hour's enjoyment.

THE LOHANA CONFERENCE

...ATIONS.

...PORATION.

...LY MEETING
...l in the Municipal
...y, 1911, at 3 p. m.
...l of the following

...Memoranda—For-
...proceedings.
...Bombay Improve-

...—Forwarding ex-
...ings.
...anghani, L.C.E.—
...im for generating

...ficshir Dubash—
...or regarding the

...Notice from the Commissioner, Bombay—Regard-...e acquisition of a public passage situated between ...atunga stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. ...ys.

...(a), (b) and (c) Government Letters and (d) ...om Messrs. Manockchand Pamachand Javeri ... and others—Regarding the question of closing ...wicket gates at Chowpati Level Crossing.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee.

8. Recommending approval to the acquisition of a plot of land, etc., required in connection with the Low Level Channel No. 2.

9. Recommending an advance of Rs. 5,232 for remodelling a house gully at Falkland Road.

10. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,752 for the removal of the Fitzgerald Fountain to another side.

11. Recommending a grant of Rs. 232-4-1 to meet certain charges in connection with the quarters for the staff of the Love Grove Pumping and Compressor Stations.

12. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the condition of a street at Dharavi, Mr. B. S. A. Nadar and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

13. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the filling in of a storm water drain at Matunga, Mr. K. B. Sanghani be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

14. Forwarding a report on the question of splitting up Schedule No. I of stores.

15. Forwarding the Commissioner's report regarding the adjustment of the value of certain unserviceable stores.

16. Recommending a grant of Rs. 631-10-8 for payment of compassionate allowance to the heirs of a Sub-Inspector, Health Department.

17. Recommending approval to an agreement being entered into with the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company for the haulage of refuse waggons.

18. Recommending a grant of Rs. 9,328 for the construction of an office for D Ward Building and Lighting Inspectors, etc.

19—22. Sanctioning subject to the Corporation's orders, budget transfers (19) of Rs. 1,500 to supplement the grant for Vaccination Establishment; (20) of Rs. 3,200; (21) of Rs. 4,650 and (22) of Rs. 3,250 to supplement the grants for repairs, contingencies, &c., at the Love Grove Pumping Station.

23. Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1911-12.

24. (a) Appointment of the Executive Health Officer; (b) Notice of motion from Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., seconded by the Honorable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E.—For re-appointing Dr. J. A. Turner, M.B., D.P.H., to be Executive Health Officer for a further term of five years.

Government Letters—

25. Regarding the question of training teachers for Municipal Primary Schools in Bombay.

26. Regarding pension provision for teachers in Municipal Schools.

27. Confirming an amended rule framed under the Wild Bird's Protection Act, regarding breeding season for quails, etc.

Notices of motion—

28. From Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie—For authorising the Committee regarding the imposition of a tax on dogs to suggest any other measures for diminishing the number of dangerous, diseased and stray dogs.

29. From Mr. S. C. Dhondy—For requesting the Commissioner to submit proposals for naming the new road in the vicinity of Club Road.

30. From Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin—For appointing Mr. D. E. Wacha an additional member of the Committee re supervision of the sale of milk.

31. From Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoolla, seconded by Mr. B. B. Mantri—For appointing Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabholkar to be a member of the Stables Committee.

Letters from the Commissioner—

32. Forwarding the Municipal Servants List.

33. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for Bardan Street.

34. Reporting on a notice received from Messrs Craigie, Blunt & Caroe, Solicitors, on behalf of the Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, re leakage from their clients' Mill Reservoir at Maraguon.

35. Submitting proposals for the sewerage of the north of the Island.

36. Forwarding an award in respect of the rateable value of Government buildings and lands.

37. Forwarding statements of foot-staff destroyed by the Markets Department.

38. Forwarding a return showing the hours of water-supply to the different localities.

39. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Report on Bombay Watersupplies.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

40. Recommending a grant of Rs. 342 for payment of rental in respect of a plot of land at the junction of Foras and Falkland Roads occupied by the Health Department.

41. Recommending a grant of Rs. 12,381-9-1 to meet charges in connection with certain works at the Bhanderwada Reservoir.

42. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,590 for reconstructing the water closets at the Arthur Road Hospital.

43. Recommending sanction to the work of laying the foundations of the new Engine House at Love Grove.

44-46. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, budget transfers (44) of Rs. 1,876 to supplement the grant for the maintenance of the Municipal Office Building; (45) of Rs. 1,500 to supplement the grant for Deputy Health Officers' Offices; and (46) of Rs 850 to supplement the grant for water-supply to Mahalakmi Dhobiwada.

47. Recommending a grant of Rs. 972-8-0 to meet certain charges in respect of repairs done to the Sankli Tank Bullock Hospital.

48. Recommending a grant of Rs. 116 to meet the Municipal share of the cost of remodelling a house gully at Duncan Road.

49. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Framroze Ardeshir Dubash regarding the provision of additional benches at the Victoria Gardens be recorded.

50. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,381 for the improvement of the corner of the Cooperage Road and Wodehouse Road.

51. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,300 to supplement the Advertisement Grant of the Corporation Office.

Letters from the Commissioner—

52. Reporting the arrangement made for the provision of additional stand-pipes at Agarwada, Bhandarwada and Khara in Matunga.

53. Requesting sanction to a fee being fixed for bringing into the city pigs slaughtered outside the city limits.

54. Forwarding a letter from the B. B. & C. I. Railway, regarding the closing of the wicket gates at the Dadar Level Crossing.

55. Forwarding for approval draft forms of Indemnity Bonds to be obtained in cases of lost Municipal Debentures.

56. Forwarding a judgment of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court regarding the Mandvi Ward Election.

57. Requesting sanction to the continuance of the existing arrangement for the supply of water to the village of Andheri for three years.

58. Reporting as to the condition of a Cross Lane at Mahim.

59. Forwarding Government Resolution confirming the permission granted to the Improvement Trust for laying a light railway track along the Tansa Pipe Line.

60. Forwarding Government Resolution regarding the Census of Bombay City and the appointment of Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer, to be in charge of the Census Operations.

61. Reporting as to the establishment of a system of fire alarms in the City.

62. Notice of Motion from Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Mistry—For obtaining particulars as to the cost and maintenance of Municipal properties.

63.—65. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—(63) Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee, and submitting (64) statement of Committees and (65) a list of outstanding reports.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Contd.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

66. Regarding the acquisition of a portion of the disused Bene-Israel Burial Ground at Grant Road required for road improvement.

67. Regarding the construction of a stable for E Ward, West, at Kamathipura.

68. Regarding certain drainage questions.

69. Regarding the proposed new sewage outfall at Love Grove.

70. Regarding the proposed establishment of a branch of the Pasteur Institute in Bombay City.

71. Regarding the development of Bombay.

72. Submitting a draft representation to Government for obtaining for the Bombay Improvement Trust adequate financial assistance from Government.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
Bombay, 29th December, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD. will be kept OPEN, on SATURDAY, the 31st December, 1910.

HORMUSJEE SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th December, 1910.

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, made to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Foliage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

SORABJEE A. M. ERANEE,
Adelphi Hotel Compound, Clare Road,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS

£6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS:

MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BUNGALOWS,
From Rs. 150.

FLATS,
From Rs. 40.

OFFICES,
From Rs. 15.

SHOW ROOMS,
From Rs. 100.

GODOWNS,
From Rs. 30.

All Requirements Suited.

LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.,

HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS,

[55, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT.

P. O. BOX No. 239.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case,
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PIANOS FOR SALE FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 31st Dec. 1910.

FARMERS VS. GOLF.

AN interesting appeal case and one very typical of the serious view taken of games in Great Britain was heard early in December, by Justices Phillimore and Coleridge in the King's Bench Division of the High Court. In 1899, a freehold farmer had been sporting enough to grant a lease to the committee of the Abergavenny Golf Club of a building that had been used for some time as a golf-house, the members of the club having been in the habit of playing golf over his land. No land was let with the house, but the freeholder gave the committee a licence that covered the making and keeping in order of a course and the right of all members, visitors and employes of the club to enter thereon either to play or to maintain it. Moreover, the lease permitted that round each hole a playing course not exceeding 50 yards in extent should be kept clear of fern, long grass or any other material obstruction. That arrangement was made eleven long years ago. In 1905, the owner let the farm to a tenant at a rent of £200 a year, with the proviso that the Golf Club should continue to enjoy their links according to the terms of their lease. But now comes in the disputed point and it really turns on the degree of perfection required in a golf course by modern more exact and exacting, rules of the ancient game. Until 1906, sheep and cattle were apparently held competent to keep the grass on the Abergavenny greens at a reasonable level, but in that year the Golf Committee, through their employes, mowed the sward with a scythe, and the following year they went much farther, for they purchased and used a horse-mowing-machine. This treatment of the course the farmer considered an infringement of his rights to the grass which he intended that his sheep and cattle should consume; he had recourse to the law to put an end to what he insisted was a trespass and for this he claimed damages. It was stated at the trial that the offending mowing-machine "was set to half an inch" and actually cut the grass almost that short distance from mother-earth. It was in vain to allege that so close a shaving of the herbage injured the farmer's prospects and set at naught some of his rights in the land, for the County Court Judge held that the defendants were innocent as they had done nothing more than was "reasonably necessary" to keep their golf course fit.

The unhappy farmer appealed to the High Court, but was not any better off there, for he lost his case again. The Abergavenny Court's decision being upheld, Counsel on both sides evidently enjoyed threshing the matter out. They probably fully understood the up-to-date golfer's idea of a clear course, while they had only the farmer's interpretation of what sheep and cattle think a substantial grazing ground. The appellant's counsel argued that the Judge should have taken into consideration what would have been deemed necessary on a golf course in 1899, when the lease was granted, not the strenuous conditions demanded in 1910, when players are so much more particular. He contended that all that was really required in the interests of the game was to cut away the long grass that might amount to a material obstruction to the career of the ball. But his arguments were of no avail whatever, though he showed what a poor chance the farmer's cattle and sheep had food when the mowing-machine had done its duty by the greens. The defendant's legal adviser entirely ignored this side of the question, urged that "long grass" meant long grass from the golfer's point of view not from that of the cow or sheep. Grass on a golf course was too long if it prevented one from playing golf according to a "reasonable standard." The Judge viewed the matter in the light of what was meant by a "playing course" to which the defendants were certainly entitled by the terms of their lease; he held that the grass should not hide the ball and as there was no covenant that either landlord or tenant should grass down the pasture on the course, it might be supposed to follow that the game could not be played unless the grass was cut. The golfer's view of what was "long grass" gained the day and the judgment of the County Court Judge, was confirmed. Leave to appeal once more was, however, granted and it will be curious to see whether the persistent farmer will have any better chance in the next trial of getting damages from the Golf Club Committee for being muloted of many inches of grass over the numerous greens, 50 yards square, secured by lease to the Monmouth Golf Club.

It is clearly a case of Progressives versus Moderates as in the elections for the County Councils. In the good old days of Golf, a course was laid out in as fair and free an area as the neighbourhood afforded, the bunkers that nature provided were not artfully elaborated, nor were they reduced to playable dimensions. Players did the best they could with simple ball and plain, honest clubs up hill and down dale. Now we have every variety of bunker and consequently of lie, with all the paraphernalia best calculated to circumvent the first or turn the latter to good account; the putting-greens are as smooth and even as velvet, the balls are as dense and as dear as inventors and patentees can make them, while the rules of the game are as rigid as any of old Draco's laws. There is as much etiquette to be mastered as about the code of honor in the old duelling days. Players are as particular about their clubs as if their lives depended on the character of their drives and strokes. It would, indeed, be difficult for His Majesty's High Court of Justice to take the game too seriously considering how worthily it fills the leisure of statesmen, politicians—on both sides—members of the Bench and Bar, and every other person fortunate enough to be able to devote pleasant hours to this healthful and not too exciting pursuit. It is not easy for the non-player to realise how firm is the hold of the game on the country. Many things prove it, and none more than the fact that a golf course may become an asset, far more valuable than the mere land over which it is laid. One well-known proprietary golf-course in England, brings a huge revenue to the committee who manage it. It is said that no sum less than £100,000 would purchase this well-planned eighteen-hole course, with its club-house and garage and all its appurtenances. Whether the Monmouth Golf Club will finally make good their claim to mow their grass as they wish or have to submit to its being grazed by easy-going cattle and sheep remains to be seen.

MYSTERIOUS CURES.

A CASE, which is exciting much interest in France, just now, is one in which a Madame Lalose, who is described as a small but vivacious lady, is charged with the unlawful practice of medicine. The lady professes to treat all manner of maladies by the simple laying on of hands and voluntary witnesses testify to the efficiency of her treatment, declaring that she positively worked miracles. She is declared to have said to the deaf "hear," and to cure the blind and the paralytic even at a distance. The presiding judge remarked in a bantering tone that he was something like St. Thomas, and there was a general disposition to mirth in the court at hearing Mme. Lalose recount her wonderful successes. The court was more serious, however, when the Police Commissary of Asnieres testified that his wife had long suffered from an immovable stiff arm. She had been treated by the best known doctors, whose names created an impression, being household words for skill. Finally she went to Mme. Lalose, who touched her only. In the evening she began to move her arm, and the next day was quite cured. Another woman had cerebral anæmia, and was not able to visit the "miracle" worker, who, however, projected her influence, and immediately the disease left her. Another patient was pronounced by the highest authorities to be hopelessly insane. A few passes over her forehead were enough, it was said, to bring back reason. A witness volubly explained that he had suffered from paralysis of the tongue, and had been cured by Mme. Lalose, and he added that instead of persecuting her, the doctors would do well to study her methods. A celebrated practitioner, known as Mr. Mage Papus, who, besides being a medical man, is an exponent of spritualism, gave remarkable evidence, stating that in olden times Egyptian priests and Hebrew prophets healed the sick, and that for twenty years he had in vain been seeking the secret of their cures. "I am a doctor, and have too much confidence in medical science to confound it with that which says to the lame, 'Cast away thy crutches and walk.' But, side by side with the science of to-day, there is the science of to-morrow. There is faith that works miracles, and there are forces of which we know nothing." Referring to one of the cases cited, the president of the Court asked him if it were possible for a person with a perforated tympanum to be made to hear, and Doctor Papus replied that the tympanum might re-form, and that that doctors sometimes perforatad it themselves. To the question as to whether Mme. Lalose was a hypnotist, Doctor Papus answered no, because hypnotism was a well-known science. Magnetism, on the contrary, was quite different and was not a science, but a study of a force not yet defined. "With Mme. Lalose we are in another domain—in that of the mysterious and unknown." It is anticipated that the prosecution must fail, as Madame Lalose uses no medicines and prescribes no treatment, therefore there is no unlawful practice of medicine. But her successes are unchallenged though her methods remain undiscovered. She makes no claim to faith-healing or professes Christian science, so the mystery merely goes to prove "there are more things in heaven and hell than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

INDIA AND THE CONGRESS.

THE article in the *Morning Post*, of which Reuter sends us an epitome, is apparently the most sensible utterance on Indian affairs, which has appeared for a long time in a Home journal. It is, as the *Post* says, the opportunities now possessed by the Indian people to share in the management of their affairs, ventilate their grievances and criticise the administration in the Councils, render the Congress a somewhat superfluous body. And it is indisputably true that any valuable purposes they may desire to advance, are more likely to receive attention if presented through them. Moreover, that is the proper course and for these reasons we are somewhat surprised that His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to receive a deputation from the Congress at the close of the present Session. Political bodies at Home address Parliament, not the King; and those here should address the Councils, not the dignitary who stands in the place of the King among us. Even if a subject in this Presidency wishes to reach the Viceroy, he must proceed through the Bombay Government and we fear that in agreeing to receive the Congress deputation, His Excellency has established a precedent which will hereafter cause him some degree of trouble that might well have been avoided. The people of this country have now their own fully accredited representatives whose duty it is to make their views known. So why ignore those representatives? The *Post's* observations concerning the resolutions of Congress on the Seditious Meetings and the Press Acts, we most heartily endorse, being fully in accord with our own. These weapons in the hands of the authorities constitute no hardship on loyal and peaceable citizens and not a single weapon in the armoury of Government should be destroyed, or even blunted, while there is the remotest likelihood of their being required.

PERSIA AND ENGLAND.

THE Persian Note is a document which will require very careful consideration before the British and Indian Governments agree to its terms. They are asked to accept a surtax of ten per cent. on all merchandise they send into the country, but very little is offered in return. The measures for the restoration of order make a brave show, set out on paper. They promise the appointment of a competent Governor-General at Fars. But who is to judge of his capacity and what does "shortly" mean? The task of policing the Bushire-Shiraz road is to be effected by 380 men. Of what use will this handful be even under the control of Sowlet-ad-Dowlah? Whence comes the trustworthy information that the Karzerum road is now perfectly safe? Where is the force of infantry and cavalry to be despatched and what is its objective? What is the programme now being elaborated for the realisation of the loan and who is to choose and when, the competent men for an efficient gendarmerie? These and many other questions must be satisfactorily answered before the terms are accepted. For, at present, there is nothing tangible in Persia's "measures." They remain as much in the air as they were a year ago. Still the Note may serve to gain time and that is Persia's main object at the present.

PORTUGAL.

THE Portuguese Government is said to be in difficulties owing to the disaffection and insubordination of the Army and Navy and the hostility of the labour element, who consider that their aid in the revolution has not been rewarded. Doubtless the rumour is true, for nothing else could have been expected. We ventured to predict this at the time the revolution broke out, for a more ill-timed and less-considered coup was never attempted. Simultaneously with the news of disaffection comes the statement that a plot to re-instate King Manoel has been discovered and several arrests have been made. Portugal has not yet come to the end of her troubles, but certainly the best course she can adopt is to invite the King to return and to appoint the strongest men the country has to take over the ministerial portfolios from the puny but ambitious men who have now charge of them.

REUTER states that the contributions to Bolton colliery disaster fund now amount to £60,500.

REUTER states that three of the persons who were poisoned at Peterhof have since died. The whole affair was due to a mistake.

THE "Manchester Guardian" thinks that Lord Hardinge's consent to receive a Congress deputation is a good augury of the success of his Viceroyalty. The "Daily Chronicle" says: "It is an earnest desire of the Government to work with all loyal elements for the common good of India."

THE Hon. Mr. Sinha gave a dinner at Allahabad, on Thursday night, in honour of the president of the Congress. The dinner was attended by all the leading people in Allahabad. Sir William Wedderburn will leave Allahabad on January 2nd, and will reach Calcutta, on the morning of the 3rd proximo.

THE following publications have been proscribed:—"Pardeshi Saakhar" (i.e., "Foreign Sugar"), written by "Shankagir," printedi at Nasik; "Shri Samarth Ramdas-Swami yancha Powada" (i.e., "The Ballad of Shr; Samarth Ramdas-Swami"), printed at Poona t "Shri and Ganapatichya Melya Karitan Sangi-Padya-Kusum-Mala—Bhag Pahila" (i.e. "Gai rland of Song-flowers for the Mela of Shr Ganpati—Part I"), printed at Poona.

A PARTY of Spanish journalists, who have been visiting England, placed a wrought wreath of laurels, with berries in gold and oak, on the tomb of the Duke of Wellington in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. A brief address was delivered by Senor Don Roman Lapez, who headed the deputation, after which Archdeacon Sinclair, in welcoming the deputation, gave an epitome of the military achievements of the Duke.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending December 27, was 639, give a death-rate of 33·98 per annum per thousand as against 538, the corresponding period of last year, and 637 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 54 died from fevers; 10, plague; 16, measels; 7, cholera; 1, leprosy; 48, phthisis; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 167, affections of the respiratory organs; 32, diarrhœa; 24, dysentery; 24, still-born; 100, old age and debility; 23, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows—Jain, 27; Brahmin, 31; Lingaat 9; Bhatia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 327; Hindu low caste, 69; Mussulman, 116; Parsee, 25; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 23; European, 8; and Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 435, as against 391, for the corresponding period of last year, and 493 the average over the past five years.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 16.

WE are now approaching the final stages of this long drawn out contest and it is with a feeling of relief that the average man, and much more the average woman, looks forward to the disappearance from the daily newspaper of columns and columns of dreary election returns and of still more boring speeches. In fact the country which has from the first regarded this election as an evil, necessary or unnecessary, is now positively sick of it. We have heard during the past three weeks a great deal about the Referendum—perhaps more than we shall hear in the next three weeks or the next three years (if the Liberals stay in as long): but I think we should all welcome a Referendum on one subject, namely, the desirability of having all the pollings on one day as is the case in every other State which makes any pretence to be considered civilised. Even the "bloated plural voters" who, according to Mr. Asquith, swamp the resident electors of so many county constituencies which, in other circumstances, would return Liberals, would, I am almost sure, vote with the ayes; at any rate, if they did not, they would, notwithstanding all the talk about their power, be in a hopeless minority. And then again, all plural voters are not Unionists as might be supposed from what one sometimes hears and reads about them. The only objection I have heard against having all the elections on one day, apart from the argument timidly held in these days that the propertied classes ought to have a greater voice in the government of the realm than the unpropertied classes, to use a very rough division, is that there might not be a sufficient number of policemen! That rather curious reason was put forward by Lord Robert Cecil in the Wesbech division though he seemed to be willing to consent to the desired change if it could be carried out satisfactorily. Now that the fighting and the shouting are practically over the respective combatants are quarrelling as to which side emerges with the least amount of disappointment and disaster. The Unionists taunt their opponents with having expected to increase the majority by 40. The Liberals declare that the Unionists expected to win on the balance at least of thirty seats. The fact is that the more sober-thinking of both parties really in their heads believed that the outcome of the appeal to the electorate on the same register would practically be what it was in January last, and so it is. The "as you were election" is what I ventured to describe it last week and that is what it is now generally called. A certain looseness of expression justified Mr. Balfour's criticism that Mr. Asquith personally must be dissatisfied with the response to his appeal for a new lease of power. But his friends say that he has shown the assumption in question to be unfounded by what he said on the subject at Retford yesterday. Mr. Balfour, in a speech a few days ago, said: "The Prime Minister explained, if I remember rightly,' that he required some augmentation of authority to enable him to carry out the policy which he and his party had in view." In a later portion of the same speech he spoke of the Premier as appealing to the country for added power. Mr. Asquith's comment on this is as follows:—"Well, not for the first time, Mr. Balfour does not remember rightly. I never said and I never thought anything of the kind. I explained, speaking on behalf of my colleagues—one of whom I am glad to see on this public platform—I am sure he will bear me out—I explained, speaking on behalf of my colleagues at great length and in full detail, our reasons for advising the Dissolution of Parliament—in three speeches before the election began; first, in the House of Commons on November 18, again the next day at the National Liberal Club, and finally, a week later at Hull to the National Liberal Federation. And Mr. Balfour, if he will take the trouble—I do not recommend him to do it—there is nothing more wearisome than reading other people's speeches except reading one's own (more laughter)—Mr. Balfour or any other member of his party may search those speeches from beginning to end and he will search them in vain for any suggestion as that which is now attributed to me."

THE CONTEST IN BRIGG.

You, in the Western Presidency, will have been specially interested in Mr. Bennett's uphill fight in the Brigg division, and I am sure that all his friends in India, irrespective of their individual views on controversial politics, would have rejoiced if he had been the second Bombay editor to capture a seat in Parliament at the close of a busy professional career. Mr. Bennett as might be supposed has taken his failure on this occasion in a sportsmanlike manner. In the speech he made to his friends in the market place at Brigg after the declaration of the poll, he said that when a wise man entered a contest he had to resist two temptations—the exaltations of victory and the despondency of defeat. The first temptation he had not had the opportunity to feel, but he was going to strive against the second. He was indeed sorry for his supporters, but so far as he personally was concerned his despondency would not last 24 hours. Having put his hand to the plough he was not going to turn back now and if a call came to him from Brigg he would respond to it. He had been as he fairly claimed handicapped in having such a short time in which to contest the seat. He was very generous to his opponents, some may think too generous, to them or at all events to that section who put about a story to the effect that his expenses were being paid by the Tariff Reform League! At a meeting in the ironstone district of the division, last Saturday, he referred with proper scorn to this attempt to damage his candidature. Every penny of the cost would, he declared amidst loud cheers, be paid by himself with money which he had worked as hard for as any of them present. I judge from the accounts of the fight which have appeared in the Yorkshire Press that Mr. Bennett made Home Rule a leading feature of the campaign, but the evils which Unionists think inseparable from the re-establishment of the Parliament in Dublin as proposed by the Liberals seem to have had less terrors for Nonconformists of Lincolnshire than for the Dissenters of Devonshire. The remarkable successes of the Conservatives in the Shire of the Sea Kings is, I understand, largely due to the fact

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

THE Duke of Connaught arrived yesterday at Freetown, Sierra Leone, on his return from South Africa. In reply to loyal addresses his Royal Highness read a message from the King.

A message from the King was read at the Government luncheon at the House of Commons to the officers of the American Fleet on Dec. 10.

Lord Minto arrived in London on Dec. 12 on his return from India.

His Lordship was welcomed at Victoria Station by Sir Arthur Bigge, on behalf of the King, by the Secretary of State for India, and by a large number of friends.

Yesterday Lord Minto was received in audience by the King, when his Majesty invested him with the Insignia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

The Scottish Peers met at Holyrood Palace yesterday and elected Lord Leven and Melville and Lord Torphichen in place of the late Lord Carnwath and the late Lord Borthwick.

The General Election is now nearly over. The last polling in England takes place to-morrow, December 17.

The position of parties is as follows:—Liberals, 240; Labour, 39; Nationalists, 73; Unionists, 257, total elected, 609.

It will thus be seen that, so far as Mr. Asquith and his party are concerned, the Election is a failure.

The Government is practically in the same position as when Parliament was dissolved—at the mercy of Mr. Redmond and the Irish Party.

A strong protest has been made by the Irish Unionist Press against the Lord Lieutenant's interference in the political struggle. The Ulster Unionist Council passed a resolution declaring that his Excellency's opinion regarding the consequences of Home Rule were founded upon one-sided and entirely erroneous information.

Canon Scott-Holland has been appointed Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford in the place of the late Dr. Ince.

Mr. C. Grahame H. White was on Dec. 13 the recipient of the special Gold Medal of the Aerial League of the British Empire "for his services in the advancement of British aeronautics."

The Port of London Authority has decided on a revision of the rates of shipping using the docks, which will become operative on Jan. 1 next, and the effect of which will be establish a uniform rate of 1s. 3d. per register ton, to cover the use of the docks for ten days.

A court-martial at Chatham has adjudged Lieut. McGachen to be severely reprimanded for negligently suffering the torpedo-boat destroyer "Porcupine" to be stranded on the Essex coast on Oct. 18.

Miss Louvima Knollys, daughter of Lord and Lady Knollys, has been awarded £500 damages in the King's Bench Division in an action against "John Bull" (Limited) and others for libel.

Two persons were killed and a third was injured by a motor omnibus running on to the pavement in Regent Street on Dec. 11.

The annual Inter-University Rugby match at Queen's Club was won on Dec. 13 by Oxford by 23 points to 18, after a splendid game in which the losers led at half-time by two points.

Liu-yuk-lin, the new Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James's, states in an interview that his mission is to promote still closer relationship between Great Britain and China.

The German battleships "Schwaben" and "Elsass" have been in collision off Friedrichsort, in Kiel Harbour.

A number of Turkish soldiers and Christians have been massacred by Bedonins at Kerak, in Palestine.

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AND EAT BRITAIN.

S DUTIES IN THE GULF.

ly in Detail.

H REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, Dec. 29.

appointed under the British ing expiration, Persia has now e to Britain, stating that a es have been taken to enforce the caravan routes in the tranquillity has now been

ssion, owing to increase the in the Gulf by ten per cent., rsians will acquiesce.

LATER.

e enumerates the measures ormation of order as follows :— tment of a competent Gov- ers, who will shortly arrive

policing the Bushire-Shiraz- has been entrusted to Sow- is organising a patrol of ording to trustworthy inform- road is now perfectly safe.

posed of mounted and un- ing despatched. Of these, e guns, who were recently , have already passed Kum. rom elsewhere, will join this

ld portion of the proceeds of n will be ear-marked for security, and will be expend- the programme now being

appointment of a European w in the Persian service, a ent man will shortly be oad for the prompt organisa- gendarmerie.

t is preparing a scheme for ture of money, which will be an which, it trusts, will Government to allow a ten on the Southern import

LONDON, Dec. 30.

A *Times'* message from Teheran states that Italy has refused to provide officers for a Persian gendarmerie probably owing to the objection of Britain and Russia to introduce officers belonging to a Great Power. An application for officers will probably be now made to Sweden.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY DISASTER.

Inquest Held.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The inquest was held, to-day, on the victims of the Midland Railway disaster. A guard stated that the train was travelling at fifty-five miles an hour. He believed that an hour had passed before the third carriage caught fire. The carriages could not be detached, because they were derailed. The sky was black and a gale was blowing.

The Station Master at Dawes considered that the weather affected the view of the driver, especially as there was a heavy mist. The signalman was steady, sober and reliable; he had known him for over twenty years.

The driver and fireman of the pilot engine related how they had tried to pour water from the engine, which was on fire. They heard shouting and broke the panels of the coaches with a big coal hammer, so that the passengers were able to crawl out.

THE YEAR'S SHIPPING DISASTERS.

The "Waratah" and the "Pericles."

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The total losses in shipping disasters for the year, amount to six millions sterling.

The largest loss was in connection with the "Pericles" and the next largest was in connection with the "Waratah."

THE HOUNDSDITCH AFFRAY.

A Widespread Organisation of Plotters.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Three men and two women have again been remanded at the Guildhall, in connection with the Houndsditch affair. Only formal evidence was given, pending the fullest enquiry.

LATER.

Documents discovered in connection with the Houndsditch murders have been translated and reveal widespread organisation, embracing Russia, France, and Austria. Police enquiries are still being made in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, and Paris, with a view to ascertaining whether the organisation is a political or a criminal one or one of robbery for political purposes.

ARMS TRAFFIC IN THE GULF.

"Hyacinth" to be Relieved.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Cruiser "Highflyer," will sail on February 3rd to relieve the "Hyacinth."

LATER.

The two seamen of the H. M. S. "Hyacinth" who were wounded in the fight at [illegible] on the Persian Gulf on the 26th instant have since died.

JAPANESE BONDS.

LONDON, Dec.

[illegible] announce the [illegible] in London [illegible] wreck, of five or six millions [illegible] per cent Southern [illegible] bonds, guaranteed by the [illegible] Government. The issue price is ninety-eight.

CONSPIRACY TO RESTORE KING MANOEL.

The Republic in Difficulty.

LABOUR ELEMENT AGGRESSIVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LISBON, Dec. 30.

The newspaper, *Diario de Noticias*, states that a conspiracy to restore King Manoel has been discovered. Several arrests have been made.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

There are rumours in Paris that the Portuguese Government is in difficulties, owing to the disaffection and insubordination of the Army and the Navy, and the hostility of the Labour element, who consider that their aid in the revolution has not been rewarded. They are advancing the most extravagant claims.

The *Daily Mail* wires from Paris that the British Minister in Lisbon has asked for the despatch of a warship.

LATER.

Reuter's Agency is informed that up to noon to-day the British Foreign Office had received no telegram from Sir F. Villiers indicating that the situation was critical in Portugal nor has it received any request for a warship.

Enquiries by Reuter's Agency in Portuguese circles fail to confirm the rumours of an acute crisis or Royalist conspiracy. The existence of the latter is considered to be most improbable. It is freely admitted, however, that the affairs in Lisbon are drifting from bad to worse.

A prominent Portuguese, who has just arrived from Portugal, emphasised the disorganisation of the public services, lack of discipline in the Army, and slackness of the men, who frequently fail to salute their officers.

Since the revolution there have been disputes in nearly every branch of labour.

A firm of Portuguese bankers says it is noteworthy, however, that business has been little affected. The great export trade with Brazil has throughout been normal. This is attributed to the commercial people completely abstaining from politics.

Another well informed Portuguese affirmed that the Army and the Navy are in the hands of the Provisional Government which would immediately quell any little disaffection. This personage ridiculed the reports of disturbances in the Colonies, pointing out that the Government had highly honoured Senhor Andrade who is shortly returning to Mozambique to resume his labours.

"MORNING POST" ON INDIA.

An Interesting Article.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The *Morning Post*, in an article to-day, says that the opportunities now possessed by the Indian people to share in the management of their affairs, ventilate their grievances and criticise the administration in the Councils, render the National Congress a somewhat superfluous body. Any valuable proposals, it is desired to advance, are more likely, this paper says, to receive attention, if presented through itihem.

Referring to the demands for the repeal of the Seditious Meetings and Press Acts, the *Morning Post* declares these to be the two most useful measures for the repression of seditious agitation. They are no hardship, it says, to loyal and peaceable citizens, and of vigilance and activity in checking revolutionary doctrines is relaxed, there will certainly be a revival of outrages. It is madness, the article concludes, to imagine that all danger has vanished.

AIRSHIPS FOR WAR PURPOSES.

Directions to Army Officers.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

An Army Council memorandum calls attention to the participation of airships and aeroplanes in the recent manœuvres and urges cavalry officers, commanders and staff officers to keep abreast of developments likely to occur in the immediate future in the direction of reconnaissance by aircraft in close association with cavalry. An air corps is being raised and the employment of aircraft is receiving attention.

SALARIES FOR LABOUR MEMBERS.

Government Notification.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The *Times* is informed that the Government has notified the Labour Party that the salaries of Members of the House of Commons will be five hundred pounds a year.

CLOSE ELECTION FIGHTS.

Scrutinies at Gloucester and Exeter.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

In connection with the recent elections, petitions for the scrutiny of votes have been lodged in the cases of Gloucester and Exeter.

REMOVAL OF THE PIG-TAIL.

Memorial Rejected.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Reuter wires from Peking that the Throne has rejected the memorial of the Assembly praying that diplomatists abroad, officers, students, soldiers and sailors shall be obliged to remove their queues.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The death is announced of Dr. S. H. Butcher, M.P., member for Cambridge University.

The late Mr. Samuel Henry Butcher, M.P., was born in Dublin in 1850. He was educated at Marlborough College and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was senior classic and chancellor in 1873. After brilliant university career in England, he became Professor of Greek at Edinburgh University. As a scholar, writer, he was known throughout the world, and his knowledge of Greek was probably unrivalled amongst the English people.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT ALLAHABAD.

President's Candid Comments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

The Industrial Conference opened to-day, at Allahabad, and in the course of his presidential address, Mr. R. N. Mookerjee said:—Several small industries have been started during recent years, in different parts of India, with, in most cases, but indifferent success. We should, therefore, try to trace the causes of failure. In the present condition of our country we should recognize that to develop any industry successfully, we must have, first and foremost, expert knowledge as well as men of undoubted practical experience in the particular industry which we desire to establish. From Bengal students have been sent abroad to Europe and America, at public expense, to acquire scientific knowledge. Some of these students have returned, and doubtless, have acquired a fair knowledge of what they were sent to learn, but they must necessarily lack that practical training and capacity for management, that comes only with long experience and is so necessary for men, who hope to become pioneers of new industries. None of these students, so far as I am aware, has shown any capacity for taking charge of or efficiently managing, any large industrial concern. Nor do they get any opportunity, prior to being sent abroad, to acquire sufficient technical knowledge here, that they might ascertain, for themselves, whether they have any liking for, or aptitude in, the particular line in which they are to become experts. It has happened that some of these young men, on returning to their country, have taken up an altogether different profession from that, to learn which, they were sent abroad, and the public money expended on their training has therefore been wasted. If we are really serious in our desire to give an impetus to the development of our industries, we should press for the establishment, in some central part of India, of a well-equipped Technical College, fitted with proper workshops and up-to-date laboratories. Students from the existing technical schools, now established in different parts of India should, if they so desire, after completing their course, be admitted into the Central Technical College. This I do not think, would clash in any way with the Tata Institute, which, I am not mistaken, is intended for original research. With the establishment of a Central Technical College, students from the Universities—(those for example who take the B. Sc. degree), would be afforded an opportunity of continuing further their scientific education and of acquiring practical knowledge in this College. To establish such a college would mean a large outlay of money, and I think that this Conference should without delay approach the Government of India with a draft scheme. The existing technical schools should be placed in a position to offer suitable scholarships to successful and deserving candidates, who may be desirous of continuing their scientific studies, in this proposed Central College. Government scholarships which are now offered yearly for the acquisition of technical knowledge abroad, could, with advantage, be diverted to this purpose and to granting scholarships from the Central College for the purpose of gaining further experience by a course of, say two years, in England or other foreign country.

DANGER OF SENDING STUDENTS ABROAD.

Apart from doubtful result of sending our young untrained students to foreign countries, as is now done, to acquire technical knowledge, there are grave dangers at the present time, both personal and politic, in sending a large number of students abroad selected in a more or less haphazard fashion, and the Government of India would, perhaps, be prepared seriously to consider this point, when deciding as to the necessity of establishing a well-equipped Technical College in India. The Conference should represent the matter to the Government of India and press for the establishment, as early as possible, of a Central Technical College, on the same lines as those now established at Birmingham, Machester, Leeds and other places. In the meantime, however, we must not neglect to take advantage of the general feeling that something should be done towards industrial development and I would suggest to our earnest workers that they should not hesitate to engage foreign experts for the present and do away with the vain prejudices of a narrow-minded "Swadeshi" which mistakenly advocates the employment of Indians only, to the exclusion of foreigners.

QUESTION OF PROTECTION.

"Gentlemen" he said later we all know that if the Government of India were left alone to do its duty towards India, there would be no hesitation in introducing some such protective measure, suitable to the special needs of India. But there are stronger influences at work, whose interests clash with our own, and without the combined efforts of the Government and the people, I am afraid, we shall never get a satisfactory solution. The question of Protection is, a complicated and serious one, but it is a question that should be most carefully considered, as otherwise to do good to some of our industries we may court disaster in other branches of commerce. I would suggest that the Government should be approached and asked to appoint a Joint Commission of officials and commercial men to discuss and decide in what particular form Protection would be most beneficial to India. This point should be definitely decided before we actually apply for any protective legislation. I think it is imperative on our leaders to give this question their first consideration and, if we are successful in securing a wise form of Protection, I am sure the country's industrial development will receive a great impetus.

THE PATENT LAWS.

In connection with foreign competition, I should also like to add that the Patent laws are a very important consideration. In recent years this law has been revised in England, by which it is provided that, to retain the protection of law, it is necessary, within a specified period, to manufacture the patented article in England. I think that such a law in this country will assist very materially in the establishment of factories and I earnestly commend the adoption of some such law, in a modified form, to the consideration of the Government. It has been in operation in England sufficiently long to enable one to form an opinion as to its success or otherwise. The prosperity of the country should be our first thought and, I venture to think that the gratification of our political aspirations is of little avail, if this be lost sight of.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN INDIA.

I should like to refer briefly to one other important matter. We often see articles in Indian newspapers, condemning the use of foreign (English) capital for the development of Indian industries. But I am afraid, those who hold such views do not seriously consider the question in all its aspects. Apart from that the fact that foreign capital is only attracted by signs of peace and prosperity, and that we know that foreign capital is welcome in any other country for the development of her industries, an important consideration for us in India arises from the fact that, for our own good, it is wise to allow British capitalists to interest themselves in our industries, and thus take an active part in their development. That industrial enterprise can be successful in India is amply proved by the many large and thriving industries, representing millions of capital, which already exist and it is a reproach to us, as a people, that practically the whole of these, with the exception of a certain number on the Bombay side, have been financed and developed by English capital and energy. It is true that when these industries were first started, our countrymen had little interest in, or knowledge of, such enterprises, but that attitude is rapidly changing and it should be our aim and endeavour to emulate the example set us by our English fellow-subjects and to join with them in the industrial development of India. Our success in this direction lies in creating for them a personal interest in our concerns as, without their help, co-operation and guidance, it is doubtful if we should succeed, either in our industries or in securing such form of protection as will solidly establish such industries.

DISPARITY BETWEEN INDIA AND JAPAN.

"It has been said that one great difference between India and Japan is, that in India 95 per cent. of the population "cannot" read and in Japan 95 per cent. "can" and this, I am convinced, is the real secret of the disparity that exists between the commercial development of India and Japan."

RESOLUTIONS.

After the presidential speech had been delivered, Hon. Mr. Mudholkar read the report of last year's working of the Industrial Conference. Resolutions on technical subjects by leading experts were laid on the table. After resolutions on the death of King Edward VII. and the accession of King George, the following were adopted:—

[illegible] Dr. Sir Balchandra Krishna [illegible] on [illegible]

that for effectively promoting the industrial [illegible] of this country it is essential that the Government should establish a kind of instruction in applied sciences in Industrial arts and further [illegible] that the visit of King George and Her Majesty Queen Mary should be commemorated by the foundation of such an institution, that this Conference also invites business, scientific and technical experts to form themselves into working organizations for the creation of scientific, technocogical and commercial literature in Indian vernaculars for the dissemination of information in industrial and commercial subjects amongst the people of India.

Proposed by Mr C. G. Manon:—That in the opinion of this Conference the time has come for Indian Universities to create Faculties of commerce and institute degrees in Commerce and to affiliate commercial colleges which will prepare candidates for University degrees in Commerce. That they should establish one College of Commerce in each provincial capital and that it should include provision for the training of teachers for commercial schools in the moffusil.

Proposed by Hon. Mr. Gocoldas Parekh and seconded by Mr. J. B. Petit that this Conference again records its emphatic protest against the excise duty on Indian mill-made cloths as an unjust and unnecessary impost which presses heavily on the industry and prays that it should be abolished at the earliest opportunity.

Proposed by Sir Vithaldas Thakersey that the provisions of the Indian Factories Bill involve serious unnecessary and uncalled for interference with the rights of adult male labour and unjustifiable restriction of the right over property and urges that as such interference and restriction will affect injuriously the growth of nascent industries of the country and in view of serious crisis through which the cotton manufacturing industry is passing the Government will be pleased to drop the proposed legislation.

Proposed by Mr. M. B. Sant that this Conference draws attention of the Government the use on several articles manufactured outside India of misleading descriptions, impressions or marks calculated to cause the belief among the purchasers that some were made in India and urged that step be taken by legislation, if necessary, to prevent such and similar fraudulent practices by requiring in every case an indication of the full name of manufacturer and country.

Proposed by Prof. Kale that this Conference reaffirms resolution No. 7, of last year's Conference and again invites the attention of the Government of India to the desirability of introducing uniform weights and measures to facilitate trade among the different towns and provinces of India and remove the present inconveniences arising from the multiplicity of weights and measures.

Proposed by Mr. G. K. Deodar that this Conference notes with regret that the Secretary of State has not sanctioned the scheme drawn up by some of the leading financiers of Bombay for an Agricultural and industrial bank though the same had received the support of the Government of Bombay and of the Government of India and again urges upon the Government its conviction that for securing amelioration of the economic condition of the peasantry and landowning classes it is necessary to establish agricultural banks for assisting existing co-operative credit societies and for advancing loans direct to agriculturists wherever such societies do not exist.

THE CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

Sir W. Wedderburn's Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTIA, Dec. 30.

His Excellency the Viceroy will receive the Congress Deputation at 10-30 a. m. on the 5th January. The deputation has been restricted to 15 including the ex-Presidents and leading members of the Congress. The following are probably the names:—Sir W. Wedderburn, Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, Hon'ble Mr. M. Haque, Dr. Jamta, Mr. D. A. Khare, Hon'ble Mr. Malviya, Hon'ble Mr. Ganga Prasad Verma, Dr. Gaur, Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao Pantlu, Mr. Harkishen Lal, Mr. Surendranath Bannerji, Hon'ble Mr. Banpedranath Basu, Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Mudholkar and the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Muhammed.

Sir William Wedderburn will leave Calcutta on the 7th January and reach Bombay on the 9th, where he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Petit. He will be in Poona on the 10th instant and will visit the Widows' Home, the Female High School, Fergusson College and attend the evening party at Hira Bagh, Town Hall, the following day. He will return to Bombay on the 12th and sail for England on the 14th. In Calcutta Sir William will be entertained at a Banquet by the Club and the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam will also give a dinner in his honour.

The Hindu-Moslem Conference will meet here on January 2nd and invitations have been issued accordingly.

ALL INDIA TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

Resolutions Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

The sitting of the All India Temperance Conference was resumed this morning. Papers on Temperance problems were read or taken as read. Sir William Wedderburn was present at the meeting for some time.

The following resolutions among others were adopted:—(1) While appreciating what has already been done by the Government in the direction of Local Option, the Conference urges upon the attention of the Government the advisability of granting the full measure of local option to the people that is refusing to renew old licenses or granting permission to open new ones unless the majority of the people living in a locality desire it; (2) the Conference rejoices in the success which has been achieved in promoting temperance in the British Army in India through the Royal Army Temperance Association and expresses the ardent hope that such plans may be adopted by the Government for Indian troops in the Army as may lead to similar satisfactory results; (3) that religious bodies be urged to make a rigorous and sustained effort to bring before the people the evils of alcohol; (4) that All India Temperance Federation be formed to link together all temperance bodies in India and to unify and promote the cause of Temperance throughout the country, and that a Committee be formed to carry out the object; (5) that the President's suggestion to raise a lakh of rupees be endorsed and put into effect; (6) that a protest be made against the increased use of opium; (7) that the Conference feels keenly the urgent need of adequate, systematic and scientific temperance teaching in schools; (8) that temperance charts be put up in railway stations, waiting rooms, ect.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

It is understood that owing to the increase in the number of members of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, who, on account of their official position, had to be invited to State dinner, it will not be possible for everyone, who has hitherto enjoyed the privilege, to receive a command to dine at Government House.

The Viceroy came in from Barrackpore yesterday morning. This afternoon he witnessed the finals of the polo tournament and presented the cup to the winning team, after which he returned to Barrackpore.

Lady Hardinge will entertain about one hundred members of the Y. W. C. A. at tea in Government House Gardens on Monday afternoon.

The King has become Colonel-in-Chief of the Norfolk Regiment.

A special train conveying the body of Dr. Mont, the late Chilian President arrived at Bremen in [illegible] The remains will be taken to Chili by the Chilian cruiser Blanco Escalada.

THE MOSLEM CONFERENCE.

Agitation for Urdu.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

The second sitting of the All India Moslem League was held in the Conference pandal and was largely attended.

Mr. Zahur Ahmed, Bar.-at-Law, moved the first resolution of the day, that the Moslem League deplores the persistent attempts that are being made in various forms to set up what are called Hindi and Punjabi as vernaculars of the United Provinces and the Punjab respectively and to displace Urdu from the position so long occupied by it as the "Lingua Franca" of India and having regard to the fact that the preservation of the Urdu language and literature is essential to the general progress of the country, particularly in Northern India, the League hopes and prays that the Government will be pleased to discountenance all such attempts to injure Urdu.

In his speech he laid stress on the fact that the attempt to oust Urdu is nothing but an effort to accentuate and perpetuate the differences between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. He urged that there were many works in Urdu written by Hindu authors which, in their literary excellence compared most favourably with any written by a Mahomedan author. Hindus are found in Colleges to take Persian for second language. The leading newspapers, journals, books and pamphlets are all written in Urdu in the Punjab and in the United Provinces, Delhi, the home of Urdu, is in the province of the Punjab.

Mr. Muhammad Yakub Kalal, Moradabad, in seconding the resolution pointed out that the existence of the Urdu language was brought about by the contact of the two great communities and was the after-effect of unity. Efforts to injure its very existance would be disastrous.

Mr. Muhammad Ali was loudly cheered as he rose to support the motion. In an eloquent speech he said they were on the eve of a new era of peace and goodwill between Hindus and Musalmans and they were going to Allahabad with an open mind in the sincere hope that the relations of the two great communities of India would be better hereafter than they had hitherto been. It would be foolish for either party to insist on the other signing all the 39 articles of its creed, but both could and should insist on some positive indication of feelings of unity and concord. And he regarded the question of Urdu, a touchstone of Hindu and Moslem sincerity in a land, where everything was dissimilar, races and creeds, customs and institutions, modes of thought and action. The one thing that was common was the "Lingua Franca" of Urdu. Speaking as a Musalman he felt that in other provinces too the preservation of Urdu was necessary for Moslem education. Urdu should be the medium of instruction in most of the primary schools of Musalmans in the Bombay Presidency and in undermining Urdu its opponents were destroying the only chance which the Musalmans had of educating themselves.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla remarked that the Urdu language was being treated in a stepmotherly way in the Bombay province, though not in Bombay town. By quoting figures he showed that Urdu schools had increased in the town of Bombay since 1886, when only two Urdu schools existed. He hoped that if energetic people would come forward to help their language the Mohammadans would make the sister communities feel the significance of the mother tongue.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shamsul Huda moved the second resolution that the Muslim League reiterates its prayers that the Government may be pleased to institute a thorough inquiry into the general purposes and manner of administration of existing Musalman endowments designed mainly for public benefit. A blue book, he said, had been issued by the Government containing Wakfnamas, but so far nothing further, had been done; yet he hoped that an inquiry would soon be instituted.

Mr. Mahammed Ali in a speech on the subject pointed out the necessity of passing the resolution. Surat has an endowment of 33 lacs of rupees but even Government had not been able to know who were those that were running the affair. "We are thankful to Government for providing funds for education, but the vast wealth that is at our reach must be availed of at all cost. We are living over a gold mine, but do not know where the mine is."

The fourth resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy to the effect that the All India Muslim League is of opinion that the time has arrived, when a beginning, however modest, should be made in the direction of making primary education free and gradually compulsory throughout the country, and for this purpose it respectfully suggests that experiments should be made in selected areas.

The Hon'ble mover inter alia said: "The idea of free primary education is not a new one nor has it sprung upon Government all of a sudden. As far back as 1882 the Education Commission made a recommendation to the effect that an attempt should be made to secure the fullest possible provision for an expansion of primary education by legislation, suited to the circumstances of each Province. Nearly 30 years have since passed by and the Government are in the same state of unpreparedness as they were then. The most strong argument that could be produced in favour of the proposition is that as pointed out by Sir Fredrick Lely four years ago. The Government were in favour of introducing the system of free and compulsory universal education, but recent official pronouncements show that we are still far removed from that ideal as we were ever before. There is little doubt that much of the agrarian discontent and suffering prevailing among the masses and social miseries that hedge round simple and superstitious folks are due to ignorance, but no nation could ever hope to thrive in ignorance. The State should accept the full responsibility of educating the people."

The Hon'ble Mr. Shamulnda opposed the resolution on a point of principle. He thought that reforms should not be forced, but should be the result of systematic evolution. "In launching this scheme we would be rousing an enthusiasm," he added, "that would retard progress. I have no experience of Bombay, but if this is said in Bengal that would receive no approval. We want to give cent. per cent. of population an education which would deprive the poor masses of their profession and then the question would be most difficult to be solved." Referring to Mr. Gokhale's speech in the Imperial Council on the subject he said that the arguments advanced were not feasible as the Hon'ble Member wished them to be. Mr. Gokhale had pointed out that 42 per cent. of boys of school-going age were already in school, when the system of free and compulsory education was launched in England, while in Japan 28 per cent attended schools before the introduction of the system. In India when the percentage of school-going boys is only 1.9, it is not a fitting time to give the resolution a practical shape. Besides this he feared that the agriculturist class would be greatly injured by the scheme. He further pointed out that the system had proved successful in Baroda. It was due to the fact that the Ruler and the ruled there are one and the same. In British India the intentions of a foreign Government are likely to be misrepresented. He is afraid that people would put a different construction on the compulsion of education by Government.

The following telegram was sent by the Shaikh of Mangrol to the Secretary, Moslem League: "Success to the legitimate aims of the League."

His Highness the Agha Khan and Nawab Syed Mohamed, of Madras, attended the League to-day.

LATER.

The first resolution in the afternoon sitting was moved by Moulvi Aziz Mirza, Secretary of the All India Moslem League, urging the Government to give the Mohamedan community that share in the Public Service to which it was entitled. By quoting statistics he showed that the injustice that was being done to the Indian Mohamedans.

The next resolution was moved by Mr. Wazir Hussain and seconded by Raja Nashad Ali Khan. It ran as follows:—The Moslem League earnestly hopes that now the highest offices in the state have been thrown open to Indians the Government should give them a greater share in the defence of their country by appointing the younger sons of Ruling Chiefs and sons of other noble houses to higher posts in the British Army to which persons of British birth only are now eligible.

The third and fourth resolutions dealt with the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal and the detrimental effect of the reduction of the age limit at the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service by one year with a corresponding increase in the period of probation in England. The speaker then thanked the Government of India for all that they had done in the matter of the Transvaal Indians and [illegible] to advocate their cause [illegible] In conclusion he appealed

[illegible] to put an stop [illegible] Indians [illegible] for South Africa. He [illegible] the Colonial Government [illegible] forms of [illegible]

The League then resolved that students having Intermediate certificates should be admitted in the Inns of Court. An important resolution was then passed in the following terms:—"That the All India Moslem League is further of opinion that the condition in the New Regulations that one of the certificates of good character of the candidate should be signed by a District Magistrate on the ground of personal acquaintance extending over a period of one year is extremely harsh and must result in the exclusion from the Inns of Court of a considerable number of good and worthy Indian students."

Mr. Anwar Ali then moved that the Moslem League was of opinion that the right of electing a representative to the Imperial Council should be given to Muslims of the Central Provinces and Berar.

Mr. Aziz Mirza then thanked the members of the Reception Committee for the trouble they had taken in giving him a hearty welcome. He especially eulogized the volunteers who had done all their work with a spirit that is most laudable.

Mr. Malak then rose to thank His Highness the Aga Khan who was present at the meeting for the sincere attempt that His Highness makes in uplifting the Musalmans from the depth of ignorance and backwardness. His Highness was loudly cheered when he paid on behalf of himself as well as of the members, a tribute to the Musalmans of this Province for the kind way in which they had been treated.

After cheers had been proposed for His Majesty, His Highness the Aga Khan and the President the All India Moslem League came to a close.

His Highness the Aga Khan visited the Ladies Art Exhibition and showed his pleasure at the work that was being done. His Highness and the party leave for Allahabad to-night with a party to join the Hindu-Mahomedan Conference.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN INDIA.

More Government Patronage Sought.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

A Conference of the representatives of the Provincial Joint Committee for the promotion of European education in India was held at the Y. W. C. A. to-day when Sir Robert Laidlaw presided and Mr. Arden Wood, Principal, La Martiniere College, Calcutta, read a paper dealing with a number of practical points in connection with teaching in this country. His principal suggestion was that European education in India should be placed directly under the Government of India in the New Education Department and that the present grant to schools determined by attendance should be made an Imperial grant corresponding with the State grant in England.

The Hon. Mr. Butler, Member for Education, who was present, said he did not know how the Government would regard the proposals that had been made, but he was glad to have had an opportunity of meeting many of those engaged in educational work and of hearing their views.

AVIATION AT CULCUTTA.

Flight at High Altitude.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Mr. Tyck, aviator, made a record flight with his monoplane at Calcutta yesterday, rising from the Tollygunj Club grounds in the afternoon, and flying north for five miles over the whole of Calcutta and across the race-course when the races were in progress. He was at a high altitude for part of the time, his instruments registering 7,000 feet, which is five hundred feet more than he attained at Brussels in the early days of aeroplaning, when for a short time he held the height record for the world.

He found his way back to Tollygung and alighted there without a mishap.

Interviewed by an "Englishman" representative, Mr. Tyck claims only to have risen to six thousand, two hundred feet as the exact altitude he reached yesterday.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

Aviation Performances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

Lieuts Carr and Davidson, Gordon Highlanders, also Mr. Brownings went up as passengers to-day in the aeroplanes which exhibited flying performances to-day. Mr. Davies made fine flights over the Ganges in his monoplane.

ANOTHER ZAKKA KHEL RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

On the night of 23rd December some Zakka Khels and some Saughakhel Shinwaris attacked a Tonga Post at Matani on the Peshawar border. They carried off six horses and a syce. A party of Zakka Khel Afridis pursued the raiders, recovered the horses and brought them back to Matani. The syce managed to escape.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. R. T. Scroggie, I.M.S., officiates as Civil Surgeon, Coorg, vice Capt. Macras who is granted eight months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following revised statement is published showing the English recruiting services and departments and branches thereof, members of which are eligible in the absence of any special disqualification, which may be either personal of official:—To draw exchange compensation allowance for:—(1) Judges of the High and Chief Courts: (2) Military Officers on salaries not fixed in sterling, except those employed in the Imperial Service, the Survey of India Department's Officers, otherwise than the Surveyor General departmental officers with honorary rank, departmental warrant officers—Except those of the Army and Clothing Department. Soldier mechanics of the Ordnance Department in India and Noncommissioned Officers employed in the Mjilitary grass and dairy farms; (3) officers of (a) the Indian Civil Service; (c) the Indian Medical Service; (d) the Civil Veterinary Department; (e) European Gardeners' Service; (f) the superior Revenue establishments of State Railways on salaries less than Rs. 1,500 a month, and (g) the Marine Department.

BILLIARDS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 30.

Alex Taylor, the North and England Billiard Champion, last night met A. Stephen, a local amateur, to whom he conceded 4,000-800. During the interval, the scores were, Stephen 564 and Taylor 1,000, when Stephen reached 785, his opponent finally won by 1,000 after one of the closest and most interesting exhibitions ever witnessed in Rangoon.

AN AUTUMN TOUR IN KASHMIR.

Musings among Books.

VI.

It really was very pleasant to be back once more on our comfortable house boat. The carpets, curtains, and decorations in our floating home, looked very cosy after the austere simplicity of the dak-bungalow. In imitation of the Swiss family, Robinson, we had sent expeditions to the ship on several occasions, to fetch supplies. As we stay at Achibal lengthened, we found ourselves short of various necessities, so I was finally not sorry to reach the case of supplies. I rejoiced to know there was unlimited writing paper at command, and one or two more good books to enjoy. It is a problem, when on tour, to keep oneself supplied with books. The Srinagar Library allows traveller to take books away, but to select really entertaining ones, requires insight and wisdom.

Naturally we had chosen a certain number of books on Kashmir. Some of these were beyond criticism, but as nearly every visitor to Kashmir seems to write an account of his or her adventures, the majority of these books do not reach a high degree of literary excellence. The standard work is the "Vale of Kashmir," by Sir Walter Lawrence. It is in every way a fine book. The chapter on the history of Kashmir is masterly. We therein gain a glimpse of this country from pre-historic times up to the conditions which obtain to-day.

There is a legend that the Kashmir Valley was once a vast lake, and geology here agrees with tradition. A demon, it is said, lived in the lake, and destroyed all life on the shores, till he was overcome by Kashaf, a grandson of Brahma. The Valley was thereafter known as Kashafmar, or the home of Kashaf.

We hear vaguely of Hindu kings ruling Kashmir from 1,000 B. C. Then from the 3rd century B. C., when the great Buddhist Emperor Asoka reigned over the country, we can rely on more definite information, Lalliaditya, a famous Hindu king, lived about 697 A. D. and is said to have built the temple of Martand. Hindu kings continued to rule till the fourteenth century, when their power was swept away by Mohammedan invaders. Mohammedan kings maintained their power for five generations. Finally their rule became so cruel, that the Kashmiris were glad to exchange it in 1814 for Hindu Sovereignty once more. From this date, the lot of the peasants, which had indeed been a miserable one, gradually improved, and today, under the overlordship of England, they strike me as being among the happiest peasants in the world.

Lawrence's chapters on the Archaeology and Religion, make history live again. He points out how the ruined remains, which are literally to be found in every part of the country, tell of the presence, centuries ago, of a splendid Hindu empire, entirely swept away by Moslem invaders. The rapidly decaying mosques of to-day indicate a fresh rise of Hindu power. "The Valley of Kashmir," says Lawrence, "is the holy land of the Hindus, and I have rarely been in any village which cannot show some relic of antiquity." These remains are a silent witness to iconoclasm, and mark the rise and fall of conflicting races and religions, each power up-rooting and destroying the emblems of each other's creeds.

Even the most casual observer notices how shaky the Mohammedans here are in their religious observance, but this is easy to understand when we reflect, that they were converted to the Moslem faith by force and cruelty, and remain Hindus at heart. The Hindu, too, is not a strict follower of his religion, and will drink water brought him by a Mohammedan.

Lawrence's knowledge of the superstitions, and folklore of the people, is most entertaining. He says the peasants believe that fair sirens live on the mountains, and sing sweet songs, before crushing their victims with an avalanche. The springs, too, which appear to emerge as if by magic from a barren rock, are, say the Kashmiris, the homes of Nags or spirits. These spirits creep underground by winding passages like snakes, and reach the outer world by means of the spring. When they assume human form, they may be known by the water which drips from their hair.

It is recorded that the Hindus used to be proficient in black magic, and mention is made of the practice of sticking pins into dolls, in order to bring death to an enemy. This branch of black magic, seems to have been known all the world over and was used even in England, in the middle ages. To-day the Australian aborigines bury a bone, and wish ill to an enemy, and as the bone decays the enemy pines away and dies.

The Kashmiris are certainly a most interesting people, and not a day passes that I do not find myself wishing I could talk to them freely. Lawrence's description of their daily life and their household ceremonies is exceedingly interesting. I have heard it said he gleaned much of his knowledge of their inner domestic observances from a lady medical missionary, who has spent his whole life working in the midst of the Kashmiris. Lawrence has been criticised for not mentioning the help this lady gave him. It does strike the reader that it would be difficult for a man, quite unaided, to learn so much of the inner life of the women.

Knight, in his fascinating book, "Where Three Empire Meet," is eloquent in his praise of Sir Walter Lawrence's settlement work in Kashmir. He describes his efforts to reform century old abuses and says:—"Many men, I imagine, would have despaired before the herculean task, for what Augean stables of corruption there were to clear out..... but Mr. Lawrence takes the keenest interest in his work, and pursues his end with untiring energy and patience."

The abuses and corruption referred to by Knight 15 years ago, do not exist now. The cultivator is no longer forced for forced labour, nor is he now fleeced to any appreciable extent by the wily Brahmin middleman. The Kashmiri peasant, once no better than a slave, is to-day, thanks to the English, and to Sir Walter Lawrence in particular, a free and happy man. After reading "Where Three Empires Meet," it is possible to realise that Kashmir does not consist only of pleasant lakes, broad rivers and verdant forests, but that the Maharaja's great territory stretches for hundreds of miles beyond the fair land where we, unambitious travellers, linger. Knight makes his readers see, as it were, with their own eyes, the "fantastic" land of Ladak, stretching up to the Chinese frontier, where the quiet and gentle inhabitants build great monasteries, and worship Buddha. Again, he takes us a journey through Baltistan, where in pre-British days, the peaceful inhabitants were often sacked and sold as slaves. Finally he shows us the wild mountain passes of Gilgit, where, in the parlance of "Charlie's Aunt," 'polo comes from.'

Knight used to play golf on the right polo grounds, and was amused to find that the people all imagined, it was an inferior kind of polo. A friend of his took a Gilgiti servant to Srinagar, where he saw golf being played for the first time. On his return he was overheard describing the new games to his friends. "It was polo on foot," he said, "sahibs and memsahibs played it together; and when a sahib hit the ball he paced the distance to see how far he had sent it. Polo indeed! What polo!"

Knight went through a campaign on the Gilgit Frontier with Colonel Durand, the author of "The Making of a Frontier." This pleasant book is worth reading if only for the vivid and graceful descript

by the gangway" on the bulkheads and ceiling. "This is to be had in the virtuous frame of mind by Village Sisckamith."

"Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a Night's repose."

The gallant Major, has various adventures with wild animals, and once he actually saw a bear, but the only four-footed creatures with whom he comes into very close contact are rats in a dak bungalow. "Jane," we read, "was justly indignant, when a rat ran over her face." I privately think "Jane" was the most sensible of the party, and that it is a libel upon her husband's records that she wrote in her diary. "T T returned after what he called a blank blank day. He found some bheesties (one of their occupations as wild guides) chewing the khaki on a precipitous dak".

Then the book runs on for over 300 pages, and at any rate we have laughed, even if it is not in the way the author intended. It is said the charm of Kashmir brings out latent talent in all who come here, and as we can only give according to our capacity, perhaps it is not kind to be an over-strict critic.

One description of Kashmir which is astonishingly true to life is that given by More in his poem "Lalla Rookh." As he never came here himself, it is quite remarkable to find him reproducing the very atmosphere of the place. It is close on a century ago. That More produced "Lalla Rookh" and he only had two European authorities on Kashmir to consult, Bernier and Forster. In describing the Dal Lake, however, More makes one curious mistake when he says :—

"Twas when the hour of evening came
Upon the Lake, serene and cool
When day had slid his sultry flame
Behind the palms of Baramoule."

More little knew how remote are the regions of palm trees from Kashmir. He also seems to think the Emperor Shah Jehan, lived before his own father Jehangir. It is easy to be lenient to More for this slip, but it becomes difficult to forgive Sir Francis Younghusband for a somewhat similar mistake. He wrote on Kashmir after a life time spent in India, and yet he urges on more than one occasion that Jehangir built the Taj in honour of his beloved Empress Nur Jehan. The truth, of course, being that Jehangir's son, built the Taj, after his father's death. It is a little difficult to understand why Sir Francis, cared to lower, his no inconsiderable reputation by writing this book on Kashmir. It has neither force nor dignity, and the pictures which he thinks make up for all his deficiencies, are not so universally admired as he imagines. Some of the pictures undoubtedly possess a faint and gentle prettiness, but others send us flying to the window, to assure ourselves that nature has not suddenly taken to endowing the trees with leaves of spinach green.

My "musings among books," were interrupted by a cry of "the Sahib coming." I fly across the plank, and up the bank to greet a very sunburnt brother. Mahommad ran forward with many salaams and held, aloft, with an air of triumph, several brace of chikor. Jim then recounts that the weather became so bad, he was not able to get very near the glacier, and that the mountain was all together so chilly, he was quite glad to return to his own fire side.

As Major Swinburne would say "we then ordered the Admiral to up anchors, and get the fleet under weigh," and without loss of time, we began our journey down stream.

K. F. G.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the final results of matches 3 and 4 and the local results of matches 5 and 6 :—

Match 3—Sergt Cooke, G I P Ry Volrs, prize Rs. 5; and Cr Sergt Gidney, B V Rifles, prize Rs. 2.

Match 4—Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Volrs, prize Rs. 25; Corpl M Gindell, B V Rifles, prize Rs. 5; and Sergt Cook, G I P Ry Volrs, prize Rs. 3.

Match 5.—Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Volrs, 34 points; Qr Mr Sgt J H Downing, B V Rifles, 33 points; and Capt Edwards, G I P Ry Volrs, 33 points.

Match 6.—Capt Edwards, G I P Ry Volrs, 35 points; Sergt Alcock, G I P Ry Volrs, 34 points; and Cr Sergt Gidney, B V Rifles, 33 points.

2ND STAGE "VICEROY'S" RESULTS B V R

MEMBERS.

Cr Sergt Gidney, 95 + 86 = 181; Sergt-Major Wale, 93 + 85 = 180; Vol Lattey, 95 + 85 = 180 and Sergt Vesvers, 92 + 83 = 175.

B. V. R. RIFLE CLUB.

Results of classification range, matches 5 to 8.—Match 5 (600 Yards N R A) : Qr Mr Sergt Downing, 33—2 = 31 ; Cr Sgt Instr Kearsey, 32, Silver Spoon; and Corpl Gindell, 32.

15 COMPETITORS.

Match 6.—33 Entries.

Match 7.—(300 yards N R A) : Lieut Ward, 32—2 = 30; Qr Mr Sergt Downing, 32 — 2 = 30; Vol Collyer, 31 Silver Spoon.

17 COMPETITORS.

Match 8.—Vol Lattey, 20, Silver Spoon; Vol Collyer, 20, Silver Spoon; Class B and C—Vol Hanna, 18, Silver Spoon.

35 ENTRIES.

The following members are awarded Silver Spoons for highest possible scores :—Sgt-Maj Wale, Cr Sgt Williams, Cr Sgt Soundy, Corpl Gindell, Vol Lattey, Vol C Collyer, Vol Collyer, R Lieut Ward, Q M Sgt Downing, C S I Kearsey, Vol Partridge.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, when in the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Chairman of the Committee, Mr. James MacDonald was called to the chair. Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, reporting that he had arranged to enter into a contract with Messrs. B. G. Laxman and Co., for the work of rebuilding a portion of the boundary wall of the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Dharvi ; at rates at which the total costs would aggregate Rs. 3,215-0-4 as per details given. The Committee accorded its approval.

The tenders of Messrs. Rawji Keshowji and Co., was accepted at Rs. 59,251 for the construction of a Sick Bullock Hospital in Sankli Tank Street.

The Committee then adjourned to Friday next.

ABDUL HAMID'S HOARD.

As the tribunal of final instance the Imperial Court at Leipzig, has decided that the official Reichsbank must surrender the sum of nearly £900,000 sterling entrusted to it by the late Sultan Abdul Hamid. Both the original demand for repayment of the money and the legal action came from properly authorised representatives of the Sultan, but the bank refused to hand over the deposit at first, because the notice of withdrawal did not bear the imprint of a certain seal which was mislaid during the disturbances at Constantinople, and afterwards, when this had been found and the document duly authenticated with it, on the ground that the deposed sovereign was a prisoner acting under compulsion. It was held by the Court, however, that the plea that the Sultan was fettered in the exercise of his will rested merely on vague assumptions.

The German Imperial Bank's attempt to retain possession of £900,000 belonging to the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid was during mail week quashed by the Imperial Supreme Court at Leipzig. The Court ordered the bank to hand over the funds to the Turkish Government, to which the ex-Sultan assigned them. The money consists of securities deposited in 1888, on the condition that they should never be transferred except on the Sultan's written order, countersigned with a secret autograph seal bearing the letters "A.H." The seal was lost during the confusion attendant on the revolution. When the Turkish Government later presented Abdul Hamid's order, the Imperial Bank declinded to honour it, because it was not countersigned with the secret seal. The bank set up the contention that the order was extorted from the deposed Sultan under pressure, and maintained that it was therefore neither at liberty nor under any obligation to respect the order. The Turkish Government instituted the suit, which, in the first instance, was decided in the Imperial Bank's favour. The Court of Appeals reversed this verdict, and the bank then took the case to the Supreme Court. The Leipzig Tribunal declares that no evidence was introduced to show that the ex-Sultan was forced to sign the order, or made any "personal will or freedom of movement" were restricted. It was stated in evidence on behalf of the Turkish pounds were found hidden under the floor and furniture of Yildiz Kiosk after the [illegible] proceedings.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Aligarh.

VICTORY FOR THE VISITORS.

The two days' match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the students, past and present, of Aligarh College, resulted yesterday in a victory for the visitors by six wickets. The victory of Aligarh came somewhat in the nature of a surprise, for if the victorious team was a powerful combination, the defeated Eleven was no less so, including as it did nine players who had at one time or the other participated in the big Presidency fixtures. But the fact of the matter was that in Bombay no cricket worth the name is played during the cold season and consequently the home team had very little practice ; while, on the other hand, the visitors must have had plenty of practice at Aligarh prior to their leaving that place for Bombay and they were certainly in trim form after their matches with the Hindu and the Parsi Gymkhanas. Besides the Bombay Gymkhana at the very commencement of their second venture met with ill-luck, notably when Greig was run out, which greatly disheartened them. To these two causes in the main must be ascribed the defeat of the home team. Yesterday's was a most keenly-contested game and one full of surprises. The first surprise of the day came with the long stand made by the visitors for the last wickets. Overnight they had made 112 for 8 wickets and as their foremost bats had been disposed of then, a couple of decades more at the best was what was expected of the last batsmen. But the tail wagged a bit too vigorously and Aligarh's first venture eventually realised 161. But a still bigger surprise came when the home team went in to bat a second time and were all disposed of for 87. The home team's second innings was one long series of surprises. The start was most inauspicious in all conscience, Brooke, one of the Gymkhana's most reliable bats, being sent back, when only a single had been scored. But worse ill-luck was still in store, and it was not long in coming, as when the total had been increased by only 7 they lost Greig, their safest bat, who was run out through a misunderstanding between the batsmen. This was undoubtedly the worst that could happen to the home team. And matters were hardly improved when two more good bats, Cooper and Cuffe, were sent about with an addition of only 20 to the total, and five more wickets fell in pretty quick succession and without any appreciable increase of the total. Then on Sprott partnering Bostock, the two put on a somewhat better aspect on the game by adding 31 for the tenth wicket. But the effort, though it had stopped what looked like a complete rout, had come too late, and the Gymkhana could eventually realise only 87. But this did not complete the list of the day's surprises. The last and perhaps the biggest surprise was witnessed when in their second innings Aligarh lost three wickets for 13 and then hit up the necessary hundred runs to win for the loss of only three wickets more.

ALIGARH'S 1st INNINGS.

On the match being resumed yesterday, A. de Lare and Syed Hasan, the overnight not-outs, faced the bowling of Cuffe and Coombs. The two carried the total to 121, when A. de Lare was smartly held at the wickets by Sprott off Coombs (121-9-1). Sarfarazkhan joined Syed Hasan, who hit out and quickly telegraphed 150. Seven runs later, Sarfarazkhan was out to a catch by Townend off Bostock (157-10-14). Asad Ali, the last man in, was sent back before he had made a single, being finely held by Coombs off Bostock. Syed Hasan was not out with 33 to his credit, his contribution including six 4's. Aligarh's first innings thus terminated with the total at 161.

GYMKHANA SECOND INNINGS.

The Bombay Gymkhana entered upon their second venture with a favourable balance of 25, Lt. Brooke and K. Cooper faced the bowling of Salamuddin and Shafkat Husain. The Gymkhana opened disastrously, as with the total only at 1, Brooke was caught at mid-off by Lare off Shafkat (1-0-2). Greig joined Cooper, who out Salamuddin for a two, and sent the bowler's next delivery to the boundary. The worst disaster that could befall the home team then occurred, as they lost Greig, their finest bat, who was run out (7-2-0). Cuffe, who was the next man in, roused the drooping spirits of the Gymkhana a little by sending the ball to the boundary, but almost immediately after, one of Shafkat's puzzling deliveries found Cooper's wickets (11-3-10). Cuffe and Townend then carried the total to 37, when a fine pitched delivery of Salamuddin's got past the Worcestershire professional's defence (27-4-7). Four runs later Nicholson, the next man in, was bowled by Salamuddin (31-5-4) and the total had not been added by a single when Shafkat found Townend's stumps (21-6-9). The rot continued, Watts being sent back six runs later, Salamuddin again being the successful bowler (37-7-2). Coombs enlivened the matters a bit by twice sending the Aligarh bowlers to the boundary, but he was shortly after bowled by Shafkat, the telegraph board showing 41 (41-8-6). The total stood at the same figure, when Ward was held at the wickets by Syed Hasan off Salamuddin (41-9-0). Sprott, the Gymkhana skipper, and Bostock then made the longest stand of the innings, and by fine plucky cricket, added 31 for the tenth wicket, when Salamuddin bowled Bostock (72-10-20). Major Bennet joined Sprott, who his out with fine vigour, twice sending Shafkat to the boundary in succession. The Gymkhana innings terminated at 87, Bennet being held by Asad Ali off Shafkat (87-11-4)

ALIGARH'S SECOND EFFORT.

With 112 runs to make to equalise their opponents' score, the visitors entered upon their second innings, sending in Savakat Ali and Alay Husain to face the bowling of Cuffe and Watts. At 8 Sprott very smartly stumped Shavkat Ali off Cuffe (8-1-2) and shortly after Cuffe scattered Alay Hasan's wickets (9-2-7). The total had been increased by only 4 when Mahomed Usuf skied a ball off Watts and was held by Nicholson (13-3-2.) On Tamboowalla joining Salamuddin, the batsmen steadily raised the score and were not separated until they had added 42 to the total. Tamboowalla was then held at short leg by Brooke off Coombs. The retiring batsman had played fine cricket for his 25. (55-4-25). Syed Hasan and Salamuddin then took the total to 111, when Cooper bowled Salamuddin (111-5-45) Syed Mahomed Khan who joined Syed Hasan all up the required number of runs to win. Aligarh thus won the match by 6 wickets and 1 run. The scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

F R R Brooke, c Razzak, b Salamuddin	...	32
F H Townsend, c Razzak, b Shafkat	...	4
Cuffe, c Safarazkhan, b Salamuddin	...	64
K Cooper, b Salamuddin	...	0
E M F Nicholson, b Shafkat	...	0
F L Sprott, (Capt) l-b-w b Salamuddin	...	20
T H Watts, c Usuf, b A de Lare	...	15
Major J G Greig, b Shafkat	...	28
E E Coombs, b Salamuddin	...	4
L B Ward, b Salamuddin	...	1
L C Bostock, run out	...	13
Major Bennet, not out	...	0
Extras	...	4
Total	...	186

2nd Innings.

F R R Brooke, c A de Lare, b Shafkat	...	1
K Cooper, b Shafkat	...	10
Major J G Greig, run out	...	0
Cuffe, b Salamuddin	...	7
F H Townsend, b Shafkat	...	0
E M F Nicholson, b Salamuddin	...	4
T H Watts, b Salamuddin	...	2
E E Coombs, b Shafkat	...	8
L B Ward, c Syed Hasan, b Salamuddin	...	0
L C Bostock, b Salamuddin	...	20
F L Sprott (Capt), not out	...	4
Major Bennet, c Asad Ali, b Shafkat	...	1
Extras	...	1
Total	...	87

ALIGARH, PAST AND PRESENT.

1st Innings.

Alay Hasan, b Cuffe	...	0
A Razzak, c Greig, b Cuffe	...	23
Mahomed Usuf, b Cuffe	...	29
Salamuddin, c Cuffe, b Greig	...	45
K Tamboowalla, b Bostock	...	13
Safarazkhan, c Townsend, b Bostock	...	14
Syed Mahomedkhan, b Cuffe	...	4
Shafkat Husain, b Coombs	...	1
A de Lare, c Sprott, b Coombs	...	33
Syed Hasan, not out	...	0
Shafkat Husain, b Bostock	...	0
Asad Ali, c Coombs, b Bostock	...	3
Extras	...	3
Total	...	161

2nd Innings.

Shavkat Ali, st. Sprott, b Cuffe	...	2
Alay Hasan, b Cuffe	...	7
Mahomed Usuf, c Nicholson, b Watts	...	2
Salamuddin, b Cooper	...	45
K. Tamboowalla, c Brooke, b Coombs	...	25
Syed Hasan, not out	...	31
Syed Mahomedkhan, not out	...	1
The rest did not bat.		
Total (for 6 wickets)	...	113

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bombay Gymkhana—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Salamuddin	24	69	4	6
Shafkat	21	58	5	3
A de Lare	4	27	0	1
Tamboowalla	4	28	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Salamuddin	12	45	0	5
Shafkathusain	12	41	1	5

Aligarh—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Cuffe	32	32	7	4
Ward	11	20	3	0
Greig	8	24	0	2
Bostock	14	26	3	4
Watts	7	15	0	0
Coombs	5	11	0	1

ALIGARH—2nd Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Cuffe	19	34	4	2
Watts	10	42	0	1
Ward	6	11	3	0
Coombs	6	12	2	1
Greig	3	11	1	0
Cooper	2	4	0	1

Bombay Indian Cricketers.

MATCH WITH BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

An interesting match has been arranged for Monday and Tuesday between the Bombay Gymkhana and a combined Eleven of local Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan cricketers. The following will play for the latter :—

1. Mr. R. P. Meherhomji (Capt.)
2. Mr. P. Balu.
3. Mr. K Tamboowalla.
4. Mr. H. Mulla.
5. Mr. P. Shivram.
6. Mr. P. A. Razzak.
7. Mr. M. Parekh.
8. Mr. M. Pai.
9. Mr. M. Usuffbeg.
10. Mr. K. A. Date.
11. Mr. S. A. Aziz.

The match will commence on both days at 11 a.m. sharp. Cuffe, the Worcestershire professional was to have proceeded to Aligarh last night to coach there the Aligarh candidates for the Indian team; but the Indian Cricket Team Committee have lent his services for two days to the Bombay Gymkhana, for whom he will play in the above match.

A special tent has been pitched on the Esplanade for the convenience of the members of the Indian Team Committee during the match.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP Race.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Time Entered by.
Eileen IV	.....	E C Russell and J F Watson
*Mahshuka	.....	Officers S M S Gunsman
Turquoise	.....	J W Stokes and F J Preston
Melody	.....	J B K Macbeth
Isca	.....	Edgar Faulkner

* Handicaps will be published later.

Course : No. 57 from Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon—Mark Buoy both to Starboard—Oce Vessel—North Karanja Buoy port—Oce Vessel = 11-45 miles. Time-limit—6-20 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-25 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Time Entered by
Trixie	.....	Bcr Embark ng syndicate
Antelope	.....	7 40 Officers Warwickshire Regt
Erin	.....	1 32 Hon Mr W T Morison

Course : No. 50 from Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon—North Karanja Buoy—P & O 'B' Buoy—North Karanja Buoy—Committee Vessel leaving all Marks to Starboard = 9-24 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	.....	Major N Kirby R E
Maud	.....	Officers R E
Mavourneen	.....	Newman Taylor
Pearl	.....	A. E. Baird and D North
Clutha	.....	J. J. Welch
Lapwing	.....	C. N. Moberley
Valkyrie	.....	R. Walker
Curlew	.....	Orr and Pilcher
Swallow	.....	W F Moore

Course : No. 50 same as "B." class = 9-24 miles—Time-limit 6-20 p.m.

SHIPS BOAT RACE.—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Launch I	Scr.	S. M. S. Gunsman
Launch II	Scr.	do.
Pinnace	2 9	do.
Cutter I	12 36	do.
Cutter II	12 36	do.
Boat r.s. Ocean	21 30	P & O Coy.

Course : No 1+2 from Committee Vessel—North Karanja Buoy Fort—Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy—Mark Boat with R flag at No. 1 Troop Ship Buoy both to Starboard—Committee Vessel = 6-8 miles—Time-limit 6-20 p.m.

THE MADRAS MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

The Madras Races yesterday were very interesting. The weather was most favourable. The details are as follows :—

SREE GODAVERI PLATE ; 5 furlongs.

1. Fleeway 1
2. Thornles 2
3. May Morn 3

The race was won by 2 lengths. Time—1 min. 7 secs.

JEYPORE PLATE : 6 furlongs.

1. Disfigure 1
2. Taruk 2
3. Claude Duval 3

The race was won by 4 lengths. Time—1 min. 27 secs.

LAWLEY CUP : Distance 1 1-4 miles.

1. Sir Simon 1
2. Vitulos 2
3. Cowslip 3

The race was won by half length. Time—2 mins. 19 2-5 secs.

THE HUNT CUP : 1, 1-2 miles.

1. Chicane 1
2. Red King 2
3. Bowline 3

The race was won by 4 lengths.

JEPU GEROHANTY PLATE : 7 furlongs.

1. Minimus ..... } Dead
2. Kilkite ..... } Heat.
3. Lady's Maid 3

Time 1 min. 25 secs.

ETTIYAPUEAM PLATE : 6 furlongs.

1. Pearl 1
2. Phil Courage 2
3. Convoy 3

The race was won by 1-2 a length. Time—1 min. 18 secs.

RACING.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

In the Bombay third Extra Meeting, which will be held on Saturday, December 31, the time and order of running is as follows :—

	p.m.
The New Comers Plate (Divided)	2-45
The New Comers Plate (Divided)	3-15
The Old Year Plate	3-45
The Selling Plate	4-15
The Moderate Plate	4-45
The Desert Plate	5-15
The New Comers Plate (Divided)	5-40

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G I P Railway Volunteers their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES :—

Standard Time.	p.m.
Colaba	2-17
Church Gate	2-22
Arrive at Mahalaxmi	2-32

Do You Want Long, Heavy Hair?

Then treat your hair well. See that it is properly fed. Growth of every kind demands proper food. Starved hair splits at the ends, turns prematurely gray, keeps short and dry. Then feed your hair. Feed it with proper food, a regular hair-food. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. Thus help nature all you possibly can toward giving you rich, heavy, luxuriant hair. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Follow his advice.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

RACING NOTES.

The Trials and Cup.

If there has ever been a Calcutta meeting in which the form of our classical horses has been so thoroughly upset as the present one, the writer at least does not remember it. The two big events are over and the "I told you So's" are having their say, and whereas with respect to the Trials they may be credited with having quoted the winner as a 'possible,' it would be hard to believe anyone who professed to have had a liking for the victor in the long distance event.

After, at about the time of the Army Cup, expressing an opinion that both races would be of an open aspect, I must admit having felt some misgivings as to the reliability of such a statement during the last week or so. The betting clearly indicated that the general impression was that the mile was all over bar shouting and that outside the first two favourites nothing else need be considered in the Cup. What an awakening !

On the strength of his win, a fortnight before the Trials, it was confidently thought that Soult Line had recovered the form which enabled him to win the Trials 'on his own' last year, and as a consequence he went out on Saturday the hottest favourite we have known of recent years at any rate. We may deduct many things from the description of the race, and first and foremost the fact that the favourite is a pure and simple sprinter. This should immediately disillusion those who, last year, thought he would have brought off the double had he started in both. It showed Lamination every bit as good as her win at outside odds over seven furlongs suggested, but likewise lacking in stamina. All this militated in favour of the better stayer, Fizz, who received some compensation for his unlucky defeat by Retort. That Fizz had improved we needed no proof, as in Poona he gave weight and a beating to a good field in the Western India Stakes, cut out in record time. This and his admitted honesty was reason enough for 'a bit each way,' especially considering that Soult Line has always been a difficult one to train and a horse easily upset or over-worked. None of Mr. Galstaun's new ones seem to have come on sufficiently to be fancied, and he had to remain satisfied with the fact that Tangaroa made all the running. This showing of the much travelled one made him out every bit as good as before he left for England, the proof of which came on Tuesday, when he beat two of those mentioned at level weights. A very different state of affairs, therefore, exists to last year, though I cannot but feel that the deposed champion is not at his best.

Turning to the Cup, the result is surely startling enough to make punters realise that the game is no good. As far as one can see, the race was a solid run one, with Lawn Sand, and the Singapore horse, Seddon, to make the pace. The three placed horses would appear to have had the rest-set from the half mile, where the great Prince Rupert dropped out of the reckoning. In my last notes, I warned would-be speculators to beware of fresh arrivals, as the matter of finding their legs again cannot be exaggerated in importance. Once more, in the case of this youngster, has the unreliability of track galloping been proved as, though the betting indicated that he had performed wonders, he was not in it at the finish. Fizz presumably ran a game horse, and when comparing the time it took to run the last year, 3 mins. 7 secs. with the 3 mins. 2 secs. of this year, it is not surprising that he could only place. Mayfowl and Black Buck had him under the whip and in what must have been a great finish the Ceylon gamble just failed to materialise. From his Poona record, it is easily understood why May Fowl should go out at odds of twenty to one. He did absolutely nothing which would label him even a good first class horse—let alone the probable winner of a big weight for age race. In the mile and a half Aga Khan's Cup he can nowhere, Fizz at equal weights being second followed by Master Delaval getting four pounds. In the Western India Stakes thirteen pounds went on to Fizz and again the latter finished well in front, though there was talk of interference to Mayfowl. That this had been the case however ought to have been proved in the Stand Plate. A mile, was, of course, too short, but he met a much poorer class and Coat of Arms won giving Mayfowl three pounds and a bad beating into third place. His easy Burdwan Cup win showed Mayfowl to be particularly well, but in view of the form, just quoted, one might easily have been excused for assigning this particular runner to the lists of those beneath consideration.

Both races have been a great score for the Home breed over the Australian, and will act as a further encouragement to importers. Last year the first two in the Cup were English, but now the Waler champion succumbed to two of the other breed in the Trials, and the Cup was much the same as then. To these also may be added the Pony races, in which Refresher has so substantially established himself as champion, and in the same class we have the new arrival, Riser, who is the only one in view likely to challenge him with any probability of success.

THE BOMBAY MEETING.

With the first entries for the Bombay big meeting, starting on the 8th February, before us, we may, with some confidence, anticipate a renewal of hostilities between all the best thoroughbreds we now have in the country. It is, of course, an established fact that importations of an important nature are far more numerous at the present time than at any other, and with it racing has made very perceptible strides from time to time.

Last year, there were some fears that Mr. Galstaun would cease to lend his support to racing in this Presidency, but the entries and nominations bring a welcome repudiation of the rumour. His string of new English horses have, as already mentioned, scarcely had time to strike their real form, but perhaps by February, we shall see such as the brilliant two-year-old Britannia in winning vein, to say nothing of Prince Rupert. Another Calcutta stable is, however, mixing that of Mr. Apear who, with Mayfowl, has now added to an already long string of Cup successes. We still have the second and final entries, and it is to be hoped he will make up his mind to enter in the interval.

Local owners are, of course, well represented with horses we have seen run, the best of which are found freely entered. Messrs. R. R. S., G. K., and Mr. Gooniloor strike the eye as frequent interval winning the entrants, and we also find Mr. Wade having a more prominent part as owner than of late. Added to Lumination and Co., he has several new ones, including the English mare, Gravitas and lady Portland, who are credited with being more than useful.

One is also glad to see Mr. Tod-Jones attracted down from Calcutta, and H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Patiala and others fully expected later, we shall certainly [illegible] has reached a very high level.

REX.

The survey of the permanent line between Diwan and Sonapur on Bonbay, B. B. & C. I. Railway, is sanctioned.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Delhi," Dec. 30.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Delhi" with the English mails of the 16th instant, arrived in harbour last night, with the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Anderson, Mr J Mrs and Miss
Birt, Mr A G
Barnardiston, Capt E
Bradbury, Mr J
Bower, Mr J Mrs
Baker, Miss M J
Fyfe, Miss J B
Gordon, Mr J W
Gregory, Mr W A
Kingdom, Mr J
Luxcombe, Miss A
Mackintosh, Mr J H
Mannk Mr Mrs and Miss
Newall, Capt W
Newnham, Revd H H Mrs and child
Panthaky, Mrs M and MM
Pritchard, Miss
Redman, Capt H E Mrs and infant
Rowe, Miss (Mrs Wand's maid)
Silvester, Mr G F
Scott, Mr E L
Stuart, Miss E
Sergeant, Mr M H
Singh, Mr W
Thorn, Mr
Wagan, Mr L
Wand, Mrs P
Whitcombe, Major E G R Mrs and child
Wotzlenholme, Mr W
Weir, Mr J C
Woodhouse, Mr C H

FROM GIBRALTAR TO BOMBAY.

Martin, Mr L E

FROM MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Abraham, Miss E
Boyd, Capt J F
Bhojack, Mr C B
Bryce, Mr W
Brooke, Mr A H
Brierley, Miss C
Bellhos, Mrs
Cadali, Mr W H
Craig, Mr J Mc A
Cousins, Capt
Coulson, Miss
Dumayne, Sir F G
Dunn, Mr M
Dallas, Col J
Edwards, Roy J F
Evans, Mr B W
Flewker, Mr E
Greaves, Mrs S E, nurse and infant
Glasin, Mr F B
Hardy, Mr G H
Hale, Miss M
Hughes, Mr A
Hirschburg, Mr M H
Henniker, Mrs
Josling, Major
Moore, Mr F W Mrs
McHardy, Mr J
Marrs, Mr H
Muketji, Mr S
Marsh, Mr G S
Newnham, (maid)
Oakley, Mrs and child
Oldham, Mr W C
Piggott, Mr T C
Powell, Mr H A
Pattoni, Mr P D
Pattoni, Mr A D
Parakh, Mr C
Rutherford, Mr J E
Smith, Mr M F C
Sulivan, Mr W S
Shirting, Bt Sir G M H
Strongman, Mr J T Mrs
Shellim, Mr E and Mrs
Seymour, Capt B
Simpson, Sir B
Sesson, Mr C J
Toogood, Major Mrs
Workman, Dr W H Mrs F B
Wyndham, Major Mrs
Watson, Mr R

FROM BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Gupta, Mr N N
Mata, Major
Roy, Mr B C

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Bartlett, Mr J E Mrs
Bartlett, (child)
Feldwick, Mr W
H H Maharaja, Mourbhaj
Herald, Mr
Quant, Mr N E H
Swaney, Mr F M Mrs

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Roberts, Mr E Miss
Rennie, Mr F P Mrs
Russell, Mr J
Taylor, Mrs

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Farrell, Mr F P
Farrell, Mrs
Grouch, Mr H N Mrs
Haworth, Capt L B H
Jones, Mr P
Kenyon, Mr J

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Egypt," Dec. 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt," Captain F. R. Summers, sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe, with the following passengers :—

Abid, Mr A M S
Aitchison, Mr J
Allen, Capt C R W
Anderson, Capt N R
Anderson, Mr F G H
Atkinson, Mr John
Bayley, Mr Vernon B F
Bennett, Mr H C C
Bidder, Capt H F
Cable, Mr G P
Carruthers, Mr H
Ching, Mr H E
Croker, Lt-Col H L
Dayrell, Mrs
Francis, Mr and Mrs F A child and infant
Hamilton, Mr I
Harold, Mr A E
Hayes, Mr T
Hill, Capt G E
Howard, Mr and Mrs S W
Jackson, Mr Eben
Jaffrey, Mr William
Kiston, R N, Lt.
Lermit, Rev and Mrs L H
Lucas, Capt T E
Mackay, Mr
Mather, Right Hon Sir W
Mannie, Lt-Col J O
Myburgh, Miss
Penwarden, Mr C W H
Perry, Mr G
Perry, Mr J R
Peterson, Col F H
Phelps, Mr
Ram, Mr R
Rowlandson, Mrs 2 infants and nurse
Shellidy, Mr G A
Shute, Mrs
Slapford, Miss
Struckmann, Mrs
Sullivan, Capt G A
Watson, Mrs A
Were, Major H H
Whitehead, Mr C B
Willcocks, Mr J S
Wills, Mr
Wordsworth, Mrs and infant
Wordsworth, Miss

Per s.s. "Yarra," Dec. 31.

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Co's. steamer "Yarra," on the 31st December from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers at Ballard Pier at 11-30 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and also deck passengers must be present at the Prince's Dock Disinfection shed, at 8-30 a.m. with all their baggage :—

TO COLOMBO.

Andinet, Mr
Brooks, W J Mrs Miss and Master and 2 children
Deen, Mr S M H and mother
Jilks, R D Mr
Leslie, de Steam Mr
Marshall, Mr
Niramwalla, Mrs C S
Nantojee, Miss
Sutton, His Grace Archbishop
Sriam, R de Mr
Simpson, Mr

TO SINGAPORE.—Lambe, H. J, Mr.

TO SHANGHAI.

Mugat, D B Mr
Daver, D J Mr

TO ADELAIDE.

Kay, Mr
Ivan, Mr J
Dimitar, Mr A
Tamach, Mr A

TO MELBOURNE.

Dumont, Mr S
Bron, Mr E
Mansour, Mr wife and 3 children
Peter, Miss R J
Copry, Mr M
Corby, Mrs J

TO SYDNEY.

Tharvomul, Mr
Pitalos, Mr D
Macromatis, Mr G
Collinicos, Mr G
Lifterios, Mr L
Coutralauri, Mr D
Consoulas, Mr S
Sistilios, Mr and Mrs
Firos, Mrs M and 2 children
Pasposis, Mr J
Haimetis, Mr M
Missingon, Mr A
Missingon, Mr J
Pogrios, Mr G
Gallamakis Mr J
Cohen, Mr S
Barkowarki, Mrs S and brother
Pollak, Mr A
Barzil, Mrs A and child
Volpes, Mr C
Selim, Mr and Mrs and 5 children
Morsy, Mr J
Lesbis, Mr and Mrs A B
Skliros, Mr P
Peter, Mr A
Moorneros, Mr V
Spigt, Mrs E and 3 children
Fay, Mr R
Laurent, Sister
Patrice, Sister
Salome, Sister
Noemi, Sister
Julienne, Sister
Richard, Miss
Liegler, Mr R
Delphin, Mr M

TO NOUMEA.

Lorent, Mr V
Colney, Mr H
Chanrion, Mr
Tapobeschoff, Mr
Chabbe, Miss
Noelle, Sister
Lucienne, Sister
Collard, Mr and Mrs
Marie, Sister
Charles, Sister
Sonoheron, Mr
Roquefort, Mr

TO FREMANTLE.

Benedettis, Mr
Grassenis Mr
Peloc, Mr & L
Mati, Mr T
Nico, Mr D
Mati, Mr R
Lucie, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Bartola, Mr L
Roma, Mr D
Giuseppe, Mr S
Giovanni, Mr C
Giovanni, Mr L
Stefano, Mr T
Maria, Mrs Rosa
Giovanni, Mr R
Stefano, Mr S
Grueppe, Mr M
Cepare, Mr M
Domenico, Mr T
Giovanni, Mr S
Pietro, Mr P
Luigi, Mr P
Agostino, Mr P
Stefano, Mr R
Massino, Mr L
Tich, Mr J
Tich, Mr T
Rebenassich, Mr
Kordich, M

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

THE AGENDA CLUB.

THE inauguration of any new patriotic movement is always an event for congratulation, and there is no reason why the Agenda Club should not justify its welcome by a record of stalwart work in the public interest. It originated in a very small circle, and the principles of the club, one believes, preclude any member from curbing the individual initiative; but when its first manifesto appeared in the "Hibbert Journal" and the "Spectator" it was clear at once that here was a new and potent agency for good. "They also serve" whose aims are sometimes undefined. And if the Club has the earnestness and right intention wherewith we credit it, it will soon find purposes to fulfil and anomalies to rectify in the general muddle of things that exists at present. The personnel of the guests at the inaugural dinner is a guarantee of the sanity and seriousness that pervade the Club; and as the qualification of gentleman, established as a condition of membership, is bound to create difficulties by attracting the pushful and the undesirable, all its sanity and tact will very soon be needed. Once launched however there is plenty of work ahead, in the purification of politics, the establishment of a better understanding between the different classes of the community, and the removal of misunderstandings wherever they occur concerning Great Britain's ideals and her mission in the world.

REINING THE ROWDY.

The King's Bench gave important ruling yesterday, which seems to put a limit on the privileges of rowdyism at open-air meetings. A prosecution for disturbance of a Tariff Reform meeting at Poole was dismissed by the magistrates, without completing the evidence, on the ground that an assembly of this kind upon the highway was, "ipso facto" unlawful, and, therefore beyond the protection of the Public Meetings Act of 1908. The judges have repudiated this view as too sweeping, and sent the case back to be heard in full. One gathers from the observations of the Lord Chief Justice that, so long as a street meeting is not in itself an obstruction, it is entitled to the same protection against deliberate rowdyism as one held within doors, and in the interests of public discussion this declaration of the law should be very welcome. It can injure only those parties which depend for their success upon the repression of free speech and the discouragement of deliberative thinking, and we need not mention, in the light of present circumstances, which these are.

ARTISTIC RIGHTS.

Mr. Lionel Monckton, in losing his anti-gramophone action will hardly be consoled by the reflection that he is the victim, not of any inappreciation of the issue on the part of Bench or public, but simply of "the law's delay." His case is that, having written a thing of beauty which could have come from no other living man, he is robbed of the benefit thereof by a company which puts his song into circulation, and sells it at a profit. Yesterday, in court, this company offered him its sympathy, which looks like withholding gold and offering him irony instead. He declined the empty sentiment, feeling possibly that he had sympathy enough, the sympathy of every one who has enjoyed his music and knows how hard it is to originate a melody in these days of barefaced Plagiarism and threadbare ideas. The moral issue is clear enough, of course. The Berne Conference laid it down that the artistic product of any man's brains is his own property, to hold and to enjoy, whether song or statue, novel or comedy. Our own Select Committee on Copyright endorsed the same principle in every way, extending it to the prohibition of any form of reproduction without the author's consent, whether by print, photograph, phonograph, gramophone or repetition by means of a public performance. Unluckily, the law has not overtaken this sound enunciation of a right principal, and at the present pace of legislation it may be some time before it does. Mr. T. P. O'Connor's Act was only an instalment in the right direction, and we know what a long agitation preceded it. The rewards of original talent are uncertain enough but we owe it to ourselves and the public, as well as to the principle of equity, to see that the law is soon amended and an old and vile injustice remedied.

BERTRAM AND BEATRICE.

This paragraph is quoted from a London evening paper:—When two young people betake themselves to the simple life in a woodland cave in the month of September, the plot of their ensuing experiences could be safely laid down upon "a priori" lines. One does not feel quite sure indeed that the story of Bertram Tallman and Beatrice Sandere, which comes from New York, has not been produced just in that way. The satiety of existence in a damp cavern in the beginning of November, and the discovery that simplicity is barbarism and civilisation is necessarily complex, are features so inevitable that the real and the imaginary would be bound to coincide. If the episode is an invention, however, the artist is a true psychologist in making the woman the more reluctant to give in. When Beatrice persists that they are "getting along fine" after Bertram has had quite enough of it she is a perfectly true to the historic type of her sex. The woman who has once given her affections to an abstract idea will cling to it with a passion approaching that of maternity. Had there been no Bertram in the case, Beatrice would quite possibly have kept her Christmas in the cave with a perfect conviction that she was enjoining it.

THE HEART OF THE PIT.

Henry Irving, in one of his before-the-curtain speeches once referred to the pit as "the backbone, of the British theatre," and a wag wrote to the newspapers to say that he wished Sir Henry would give better accommodation to the backbone, as his own had ached many a time in the pit at the Lyceum. However, the view of the importance of the pittite is very old; and the other in an after-dinner speech, Mr. Sutro only followed scores of flattering predecessors when he said that the nearer a dramatist got to "the heart of the pit and gallery, the more likely he was to succeed. That addition of the words "and gallery" to the sentiment was, however, a significant one. The pit is not what it was, one fears it is less critical. We know it is undemonstrative. All the cheering on First Nights comes now from the gallery, and often the pit seems to regard the curtain appearances of actors and authors as a show of which they approve as rather amusing. A possible explanation of the change from the old way is the fact that people who formerly would have been in the upper circle now go to the pit (leaving their places in the queue kept for them by touts), and that the local successors to the old pittites now climb to the *paradis*.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin. Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady Whitla, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure Head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

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It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

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It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.

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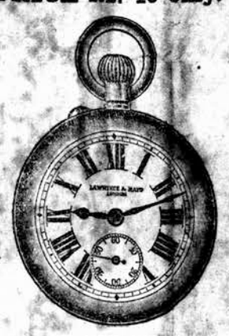

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SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
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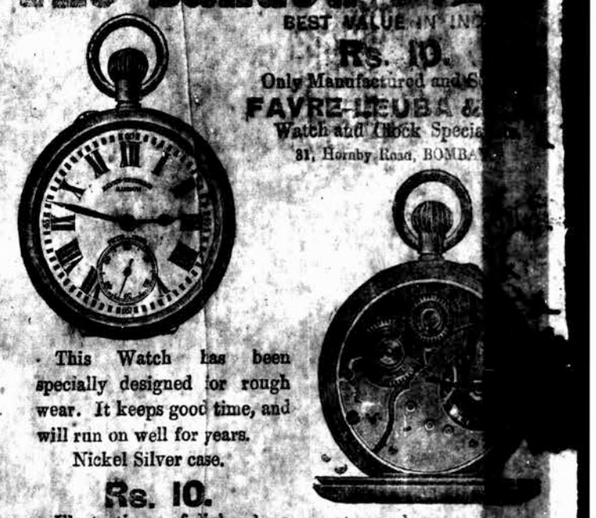

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